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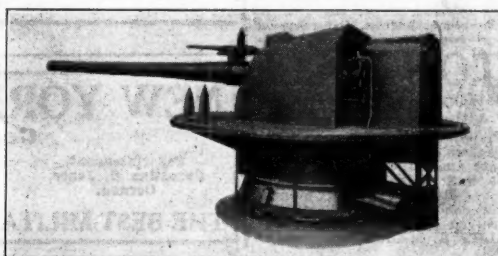
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5th Brigade.—Hqrs., Omaha, Nebr. Brig. Gen. George Bell, jr.

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3d Brigade.—Hqrs., Laredo, Texas. Brig. Gen. Robert K. Evans.

8th Brigade.—Hqrs., El Paso, Texas. Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing.

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3d Division.—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. Arthur Murray.

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1st Hawaiian Brigade.—Hqrs., Honolulu, Oahu, H.T.

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Band and Cos. A, B, C and D. Washington Bks., D.C.; K and L in Philippines; at Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island—address Manila, P.I.—arrived Feb. 4, 1912; E, Galveston, Texas; G, H and M, Texas City, Texas; F, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; I, Ft. Shafter, H.T.

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1st Cav.—Hqrs., C. E. F. G. H. I and Machine-gun Platoon, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.; A and K, Calexico, Cal.; B, D and L, San Ysidro, Cal.; M, Tecate, Cal.

2d Cav.—Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

3d Cav.—Hqrs. and E, F. G. and H, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; A, B, C, D and Machine-gun Troop, Brownsville, Texas; I, Ft. Ringgold, Texas; L, Sam Fordyce, Texas; K and M, Mission, Texas.

4th Cav.—Entire regiment at Schofield Barracks, H.T.—arrived at Honolulu in January, 1913.

5th Cav.—Hqrs. and Troops I, K, L and M, Ft. Myer, Va.; Troops A, B, C, D and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; Troops E, F, G and H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

6th Cav.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

7th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines, at Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, P.I.—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived in P.I. Dec. 30, 1910. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I.

8th Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. William McKinley, Rizal, P.I.—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived P.I. Dec. 30, 1910. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I.

9th Cav. (colored).—Hqrs. and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, K and Machine-gun Platoon, Douglas, Ariz.; I, Laing's Ranch, N.M.; L, Alamo Hueco, N.M.; M, Hachid, N.M.

10th Cav. (colored).—Hqrs., Machine-gun Troops E, F, G, H, I, K and M, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; A, B, C and D, Naco, Ariz.; Troop L, Ft. Apache, Ariz.

11th Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.

12th Cav.—Hqrs. and Troops F, G and Machine-gun Troop, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; Troops A and B, Harting, Tex.; C, Mercedes, Tex.; D, Dana, Tex.; E and H, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Meade, S.D.

13th Cav.—On patrol duty on Mexican border. Hqrs. and entire regiment at Columbus, N.M.—except I at Ft. Riley, Kas.

14th Cav.—On border patrol duty. Hqrs. and A, B, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Clark, Tex.; D, E and F, Camp Eagle Pass, Tex.; G and H, Del Rio, Tex.; I, K, L and M, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.

15th Cav.—Hqrs., Troops I, K, L, M and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; A, Gint, Tex.; B, Sierra Blanca, Tex.; C, Ft. Hancock, Tex.; D, Fabens, Tex.; E and G, Marfa, Tex.; F, Alpine, Tex.; H, Presidio, Tex.

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1st Field Art. (Light).—Entire regiment at Schofield Bks., Honolulu, H.T. Hqrs. arrived in November, 1910.

2d Field Art. (Mountain).—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Aug. 3, 1913; Hqrs. and Batteries A, B, C, D, E and F, Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga.

3d Field Art. (Light).—Hqrs. and A, B and C, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; D, E and F, Ft. Myer, Va.

4th Field Art. (Mountain).—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

5th Field Art. (Siege).—Entire regiment at Ft. Sill, Okla.

6th Field Art. (Horse).—Hqrs. and Batteries A, B and C, Douglas, Ariz.; D, Brownsville, Tex.; E, Laredo, Tex.; F, Eagle Pass, Tex.

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3d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

4th. Ft. Mott, N.J.

5th. Ft. Williams, Me.

6th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

7th. Ft. Banks, Mass.

8th. Ft. McKinley, Me.

9th. Ft. Warren, Mass.

10th. Ft. De Russy, Honolulu, H.T. Arrived January, 1913.

11th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.

12th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.

13th. Ft. Miley, Cal.

14th. Ft. Greble, R.I.

15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

16th. Ft. Monticello, S.C. Ordered to sail for Ft. Sherman, Canal Zone, about Feb. 18, 1915.

17th. Ft. Washington, Md.

18th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.

19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.

20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

21st. Cristobal, C.Z., for duty at Ft. Randolph.

22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

23d. Ft. Wint, Grande Island, P.I. Arrived April 1, 1911.

24th. Ft. Preble, Me.

25th. Ft. Miley, Cal.

26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.

27th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

28th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.

29th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

30th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

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70th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived March 31, 1912.

71st. Ft. Casey, Wash.

72d. Ft. Screven, Ga.

73d. Ft. Monroe, Va.

74th. Ft. Screven, Ga.

75th. Ft. Kamehameha, H.T. Arrived January, 1913.

76th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.

77th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

78th. Ft. Monticello, S.C.

79th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.

80th. Key West Bks., Fla.

81st. Ft. Grant, Canal Zone.

82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

83d. Ft. Strong, Mass.

84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

85th. Ft. Casey, Wash.

86th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived March 4, 1914.

87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

88th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.

89th. Ft. Greble, R.I.

90th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived April 1, 1911.

91st. Jackson Bks., La.; to sail from San Francisco January, 1915, for Honolulu, H.T.

92d. Ft. Flagler, Wash.

93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore.

94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.

95th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived April 1, 1911.

96th. Ft. Revere, Mass.

97th. Ft. Adams, R.I.

98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

99th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Address Manila, arrived Dec. 8, 1913.

100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.

101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

102d. Ft. Adams, R.I.

103d. Ft. Howard, Md.

104th. Ft. Armstrong, H.T. Arrived June 1, 1913.

105th. Ft. Ruger, H.T. Arrived July, 1909.

106th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

107th. Ft. Preble, Me.

108th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

109th. Ft. Greble, R.I.

110th. Ft. Greble, R.I.

111th. Ft. Dade, Fla.

112th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.

113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.

114th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.

115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.

116th. Ft. Screven, Ga. Will sail for Ft. Grant, Canal Zone, about April 18, 1915.

117th. Ft. Adams, R.I.

Coast Artillery bands.—1st. Ft. Monticello, S.C.; 2d. Ft. Williams, Me.; 3d. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.; 4th. Ft. Monroe, Va.; 5th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.; 6th. Ft. Worden, Wash.; 7th. Ft. Adams, R.I.; 8th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; 9th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I.; 10th. Ft. Warren, Mass.; 11th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.; 12th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.; 13th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.; 14th. Ft. Screven, Ga.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—At Schofield Bks., H.T., arrived May 18, 1912.

2d Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Shafter, H.T. Arrived March 30, 1911.

3d Inf.—Hqrs. and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Madison Bks., N.Y.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Ft. Ontario, N.Y.

4th Inf.—Entire regiment at Galveston, Texas.

5th Inf.—Entire regiment sailed from New York Nov. 15 for station in the Canal Zone, with station at Empire.

6th Inf.—Entire regiment at El Paso, Texas.

7th Inf.—Entire regiment at Galveston, Texas.

8th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila. Hqrs. and Cos. A, B, C, D, K, M and Machine-gun Platoon, Cuartel de Espana, Manila; E, F, G and H, Camp Eldridge, Laguna; I and L, Ft. William McKinley, Rizal. Regiment arrived in Philippines March 4, 1912.

9th Inf.—On border patrol. Address Laredo, Texas.

10th Inf.—

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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NATIONALITY AS A FORCE IN WAR POLITICS.

That the United States since the Spanish-American War is no longer a type of the nation homogeneous in population, and therefore not coming within the scope of the principle evolved from the French Revolutionary era that a people allied by race, religion and habits should ordinarily compose one homogeneous state, is the contention of Lieut. Col. Lucius Hudson Holt, U.S.A., professor of English and history in the U.S. Military Academy, in his book, "Introduction to the Study of Government," which is just from the press of Macmillan and Company, New York. The author goes on to say that "the principle of nationality as a force in world politics is no longer considered a factor"; and yet amiable gentlemen are advancing the theory that out of this war must grow a readjustment of the map of Europe based on this principle of nationality which Colonel Holt tells us has been outgrown. The acquisition of dependencies he finds produces marked changes in the internal as well as external issues of a country. Italian ministries have fallen and the government changed as a result of colonial policies in Africa. The English Parliament has ceased to legislate solely for the British Isles, but has become the legislative center for a vast empire whose ramifications extend around the world. In the United States the effect of the decision of the Supreme Court in the Insular cases and the action taken subsequently by Congress has enormously increased the power and prestige of the central Government as contrasted with the several commonwealth governments. The best result perhaps of the acquisition of dependencies has been upon the mental and political attitude of the people in the great colonial Powers.

A general broadening of view with a simultaneous deepening of patriotism is noticeable. The acquisition of Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines, the lease of the Canal Zone, the virtual protectorate over Cuba and the attitude toward the whole hemisphere implied in the Monroe Doctrine have widened our political horizon enormously. To the author the chief function of government appears to be the military, as the very existence of the state depends upon the readiness of the government to wage war when the nation's safety or vital interests are at stake. That Colonel Holt believes that armies recruited by voluntary enlistment are superior to those procured through compulsion is a natural conclusion from these words: "Armies voluntarily enlisted are, it is logically argued, immensely superior to those gathered by compulsory service laws for a relatively small proportion of shirkers enlist and the army is composed of men who innately love the life." This statement is not borne out by our experiences, desertions having always been one of the vices of the American soldier.

Those who have insisted that compulsory military service is in some way necessarily connected with autocratic power on the part of the sovereign may be surprised by the statement of Colonel Holt that "the executive head is in some states as England invested with the power to declare war, while in Germany the Emperor has to have the consent of the Bundesrath." In reading the section dealing with the "individual legislator" one is forcibly reminded of the protests of communities against the abandonment of useless western Army posts by the following words of the author: "As separate measures are introduced and discussed each individual member is forced to reconcile as best he can the interests of his particular locality with the interests of the whole state and vote accordingly." In too many instances, has the War Department found, the individual legislator has

placed the interests of his "destrict" above the interests of the nation. One might discover sources of profound interest, if not amusement, in a moving picture of a western member of Congress rising in his seat to advocate the abolition of an Army post near his home town to "advance the interests of the Army and the nation as a whole," and then returning home to renew his bid for the votes of his constituents. The various theories of political reforms such as socialistic, communistic, anarchistic and individualistic fads are analyzed in this book with much clarity of vision and perspicacity of diction. Especially noticeable for clearness of analysis is the discussion of sovereignty, page 17. The author is to be congratulated on the readable character of this work, which ought to give the student of government higher conceptions of the functions of government and the duties of the patriotic citizen. Valuable assistance from Lieut. Robert M. Lyon, U.S.A., assistant professor of history at West Point, is acknowledged in the preface.

THE ROLE OF THE SUBMARINE.

The development of the German submarines into vessels capable of carrying on undersea war hundreds of miles from their base has brought into the field of naval warfare a new factor not covered thus far by international law. The high place which the submarine has taken in the German navy as an offensive weapon seems so to have changed the conditions of attack upon enemy ships that perhaps the old justification for flying the flag of a neutral to escape capture or destruction may no longer exist. When naval warfare was conducted entirely on the surface of the water the rule was to board the suspected ship and examine her papers with a certain degree of leisure and formality. Admiral Stockton in his latest work on international law describes the ceremony of boarding in which the officers must carry such and such arms, etc. In those days the ship was stopped by a shot fired across her bow, and either the vessel was released, her passengers and crew being removed to a place of safety, or she was taken into port with a prize crew. But in the attack of the submarine, invisibility and surprise are essentials to success. There can be no firing of a shot across the bow to force a halt nor can there be any visit and search in view of the submarine carrying no small boats of its own. Also the removal of the passengers and crew to a place of safety is out of the question, since the attacking underwater craft has barely accommodation for its own crew.

If the operations of the submarines are not to be restricted in war to co-operative action with surface ships, it may be questioned whether the old rule as to the use of a neutral flag is wholly applicable to the cases that may arise in this war. To limit the work of submarines to joint operations with above-water craft would be to take from the sea-ranging type their peculiar value, and yet to permit them to range the seas free from the obligation of rescuing passengers and crew is to introduce a feature of stealth and secrecy in modern naval warfare that may largely be held to make it incumbent on neutral nations to prevent the use of their flags for the protection of ships of belligerents. The submarine in the revolutionary character of its influence upon warfare may be likened to the flying machines of various kinds which have brought about conditions that were not thought of by the makers of treaties only a decade ago, and in this respect precedents may be appealed to in vain for enlightening comparison and in the end may have to give way to new rules and regulations. The nearest approach to submarine methods of destruction which has been brought within the scope of previous international agreements has been that of attacks of vessels of war made either from shore or by vessels of the other belligerent through floating contact mines operated automatically or otherwise. Necessarily these attacks were without warning. The convention of the second Hague Conference on this subject arose from the experience of the Russo-Japanese war. Valuable vessels of war and great loss of life occurred from the use of these mines on both sides. The Hague prohibition relating to them had to do with the laying or using of anchored or unanchored automatic contact mines or torpedoes unless so constructed as to become harmless after they have either broken adrift or missed their target.

The right of angary, or angaria, is an interesting one to consider in connection with the controversy over the seizure or accidental destruction of neutral ships. Formerly the right of angary had to do with the practice of belligerents who used, by force if necessary, neutral merchant vessels and their crews for the purpose of transporting troops and munitions, etc. Now, says Stockton, "this ancient right has fallen into disuse and is to a growing extent supplanted by a modern right under the same name which comprises the right of belligerents to make use of or destroy, for the purpose of necessary offense or defense, neutral property on the high seas or territories of either belligerent." The United States Naval War Code of 1900 says: "If military necessity should require it, neutral vessels found within the limits of belligerent authority may be seized and destroyed or otherwise used for military purposes, but in such cases the owners of the neutral vessels must be fully recompensed." The wide discretion involved in "military necessity" appears in this code. During the Franco-Prussian war in 1871 the German forces sank some British vessels lying in the Seine river for the purpose of blocking the navigation of the river to

French gunboats. The German government did not at the time recompense the owners, but afterward paid indemnities.

Unless care is taken our national legislators may be carried away with the apparent success of submarines in the present war and forget that a success possible to underwater craft in the North Sea may be wholly out of the question along the great stretch of coast line of the United States. There is one fundamental principle in the development of submarine warfare that must never be lost sight of, and that is that the effectiveness of the submarine increases as the area of the waters in which it is to operate decreases. A submarine fleet operating in the restricted waters of the North Sea against a vast number of ships of the enemy concentrated there is a far more effective than it would be if distributed along the two-thousand mile line of our Atlantic coast. The best defense against the submarine thus far developed is the destroyer whose value is the more pronounced since it is equally effective against the enemy's destroyer and submarine. The facility with which the British destroyers have been able to evade submarine attack, and in some cases sink the submarines themselves by ramming and gun fire, has been one of the unexpected developments of the war. Experts of all navies are agreed that the proper proportion of destroyers to battleships is four to one, and, although the program of the General Board has not reached this proportion for our dreadnoughts and battleships combined, it nevertheless calls for a total of 127 destroyers authorized, built and building at the opening of the present year. As against that number Congress has authorized only sixty-eight.

In discussing the naval operations of the war in Europe the United Service Magazine of London, England, says: "The loss of the Formidable naturally leads to the effect of submarines generally on naval strategy; but this is a subject which is only developing and which can be better dealt with when our experience of the war is larger. For the present this 'dark horse,' though it has achieved some wonderful successes, has not prevented raids by powerful ships, naval action in support of military forces as at Zeebrugge, the regular reinforcement of our army in France, or the command of the trade routes by the stronger naval Power, so that its effect has been sporadic and ineffective. Also there is a strong belief in naval circles, shared, I have reason to understand, by the Admiralty, that a good many German submarines have been lost, and before forming any decided opinion as to their military value we require more accurate knowledge on this point. Our own submarines have not had the opportunities of sensational successes given to our enemies, but we know that they have been daring and active, and that the information which they have been able to give the Admiralty of the enemy's movements has been of the highest value."

The theory that this war was going to spread internecine strife and that the different racial elements in the various countries would embrace the opportunity to break away from the central governments, does not seem thus far to be borne out by the progress of events. Especially was it predicted that the large Hungarian element would seek to leave the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary and set up a government of its own, but if there is one indisputable factor of national homogeneity made plain by this war, it is the unanimity with which the Hungarians have been fighting in defense of their land against Russian invasion. The solidifying nature of this war was made the theme of remarks by the Austro-Hungarian Premier, Count Tisza, in a lecture which he recently delivered in Buda-Pesth. "The war is a triumph of human solidarity," he said, "not only fusing together those belonging to one people and one breed, but extending also beyond the ethnographical, political, and national frontiers. It is elevating to see the Hungarian national tricolor fluttering with the black and yellow flag on the houses of Budapest and Vienna. This proves that the war has brought nearer to each other the souls of Hungary and Austria. Now we all must feel that we must keep together; now everybody who is really an Austrian patriot must feel what a great force the Hungarian state means in the whole monarchy." Again a writer in the London Times describing the hospitals says: "A visit to the hospitals of our Allies is a great pleasure. It is here that the permanent work of cementing national friendships is being accomplished. Unselfishness and kindness are the daily rule of life. When the whole story comes to be written, the generosity of our French, no less than the brave determination of our Belgian, friends will command universal gratitude and respect." The labor market in some countries has shown a more harmonious status following the war. The federated trade unions of London reports fewer disputes by a hundred or more cases than before the war, both capitalist and laborer seeming more willing to make those concessions during this period of self-denial and restraint than during the days of peace.

Ex-Secretary of War J. M. Dickinson, in speaking before the members of the Electric Club of Chicago, Ill., Feb. 18, declared that the United States is unprepared for war, that false patriotism exists among its citizens, particularly its politicians, and that the American Army and Navy are entirely inadequate to protect the country should it become involved in war.

We have heard of war dividing nations and cities, but here in the columns of the February Nautilus we find that subject dividing Townes, for the editor, William E. Towne, in an editorial addressed to "Our German-American Friends," says that as a victorious Germany in this war "would hardly tolerate for long a great Republic on this side of the Atlantic and as friction might develop also on account of Canada, we think the United States should take these possibilities into consideration, however remote they may seem, and strengthen its Army and Navy. Even if there was no prospect of Germany winning, our Army and Navy should be greatly strengthened until peace is assured and the nations have settled back to something like normal life." In the same issue of the Nautilus, which is a sort of "new thought" magazine, Mrs. Towne gives expression to some "wants" in the matter of world peace. "We want," she says, "our war vessels and battleships utilized in times of peace for a public university of travel, a white fleet that shall tour the world every year. We want these ships manned with the best instructors in Foreign Art, Literature, Travel, History, Live Languages, Social and Industrial Economics, Civics, Sanitation, City Building, Intensive Farming, Human Nature, and Universal Brotherhood. We want this post-graduate year of travel given at the expense of the nation, the students co-operating systematically with a minimum naval crew in all work done aboard ship." We are not clear as to how these conflicting statements of husband editor and wife editor can be reconciled except that Mr. Towne, in advocating the strengthening of the Army and Navy, intends that in case of attack by a foreign fleet the post-graduates on our White Fleet of Travel would hurl at the enemy the latest ideas of the New Thought School, the last theories on universal brotherhood, etc. These broadsides might be enough to silence the enemy. Indeed, we can imagine the enemy commander saying, "This will never do. We must retreat. Suppose this theory of a White Fleet of Travel should strike our decks and blossom into a completed system. What would become of our navy? Full speed astern."

"Italy's Foreign and Colonial Policy" is set forth in a volume of speeches by Senator Tommaso Tittoni, translated by the Baron Bernardo Quaranta de San Severeno and published by Smith, Elder and Company. Tittoni was one of the ablest of Italian Ministers for Foreign Affairs, a position which he occupied from 1903 until 1909. It was he who laid the ground for the foundation of Italy's North-African Empire, while, to quote his own words, the distinctive feature of his political program always was "fidelity to the Triple Alliance, friendship for France, friendship for England." While at the moment Italy still maintains her neutrality in the Great War, it is obvious from Tittoni's speeches that if Italy does intervene it will be on the side of the Allies. Collected speeches such as these of Tittoni should be carefully studied by those who would form a correct judgment upon the aims of Italian statesmen for the future of their country outside the Peninsula itself. In the speech of Dec. 18, 1906, Signor Tittoni referred to the possibility of a war between England and Germany, pointing out that critics of the government were declaring that in this event Italy would find herself in an "impossible position." He goes on to argue that war between England and Germany is out of the question, and that if it did come about Austria would be as embarrassed as Italy, because Austria "finds herself with regard to England in our identical position as a maritime power, who has with England relations no less cordial than ours, which are founded upon an even more ancient tradition." A significant remark in this speech was that the statesmen who made the bargain for Italy in entering the Triple Alliance had "considered the necessity for her of always maintaining friendly relations with England." A war among the great powers, said the Minister for Foreign Affairs, "could be summed up in one phrase—the general bankruptcy of Europe."

The record of the exercises at the dedication of the statue to Bvt. Major Gen. William Wells and the officers and men of the 1st Regiment, Vermont Cavalry, on the battlefield of Gettysburg, Va., on July 3, 1913, has been put into the form of a handsomely printed, profusely illustrated volume compiled by H. Nelson Jackson, of Burlington, Vt., son-in-law of General Wells. The statue shows the Vermont officer on foot with sword drawn as if advancing in a charge, the figure being full of the suggestion of martial vigor. In the famous and desperate charge of the Union Cavalry on Round Top, Gettysburg, on July 3, General Wells commanded the leading battalion, rode by the side of General Farnsworth, the brigade commander, and came out unharmed, while the commander fell in the midst of the enemy's infantry. This charge penetrated the enemy's lines about three-quarters of a mile. At Appomattox, on the morning of the surrender of Lee, Wells's brigade had started on its last charge and was stopped by General Custer in person. General Wells took part in nearly all the battles of the Army of the Potomac and was wounded several times. Col. John McElroy, one of the speakers at the dedicatory exercises, paid this tribute to the soldiers that fought under Grant in the Richmond campaign: "We can say with confidence that no other than an American Army could have endured unshaken the terrific hammering the Army of Northern Virginia received from the Rapidan to the Appomattox. We say this with conviction, because in all the rolling centuries no other army ever did endure such a test of its mettle. We can say without fear of contradiction that no other than an American Army could have made such a campaign as the Army of the Potomac did from the Rapidan to Appomattox." The book is privately printed.

The Hampshire Telegraph of England presents the following parallel to the case of international law raised by the transfer of the steamship Dacia from German to American ownership. Its information is derived from Sir Percy Bates, head of the well known firm of ship-owners, Edward Bates and Sons, of Liverpool. It was Sir Percy's grandfather, Sir Edward Bates, who carried through the purchase of the Georgia in 1864. The Georgia, which was a screw steamship of 648 tons gross register and of 200 horsepower, after acting as a Confederate warship, came into Liverpool, where she was disarmed and dismantled. In that condition she was offered for sale by the Confederate agents and was ultimately bought by Sir (at that time Mr.) Edward Bates; but not until he had received assurances from the Custom House authorities, acting on instructions from London,

that the vessel would be granted a British register. The sale and the transfer of registry having taken place, the vessel was chartered by the Portuguese government for the conveyance of coal and other stores to the West African coast. She left Liverpool flying the British flag on Aug. 8, 1864, disregarding the warning that the Federal cruiser Niagara was lying in wait for her, with the declared intention of intercepting her. When the Georgia had almost reached Lisbon, her first port of call, she was overtaken by the Niagara, and in spite of her British registry, her British colors and her neutral cargo destined for a neutral port, she was seized; a Federal prize crew was put on board, and she was sent to Boston, Massachusetts, where she was condemned. The only justification for this act, which at the time was thought to be high-handed, was that the Georgia, at a former period, had been owned by those engaged in hostilities against the American Government. The validity of the sale was not in question in any way.

Those who note the deeper currents of human nature in connection with their studies of the problems of national defense find that the humorous weekly Life frequently publishes pictures revealing the emptiness of the claim that this world is getting so good that war is grossly out of place and must soon make its farewell exit from pure mortification and shame at being found in such conditions of purity, righteousness and moral loveliness as characterize this part of the twentieth century. One of the best of these illustrations is in the issue of Feb. 25, depicting the shadowy form of a town crier of the colonial days who is shouting, "Twelve o'clock and all's well," while in front of him opens a vista of Broadway at midnight, with all the wickedness of the "Great White Way" advertised in bold placards. In the throng a citizen is being held up by a footpad and uproarious revelers are staggering by, while against the peaceful sky are silhouetted signs of the latest brands of whiskey. This is a powerful illustrative protest against the wantonness that masquerades under the disguise of "enjoying the night life of the metropolis." So insistent has grown the popular demand for turning night into day in New York that theatrical shows are now open from 1 a.m. to 3 a.m. to cater to those who have advanced beyond the stage of the old-time theatrical patrons who used to believe that home was the proper place to seek after the theater was out. When one reflects that in the old town crier's days of the simple life war was regarded as one of the necessary concomitants of civilization, it is difficult to consider this as an era that is to see the end of war and the abolition of armies and navies. Neither now nor in the ancient days do men gather grapes of thorns or figs of thistles.

"In speaking of some of the lessons learned from the fight in the North Sea on Jan. 24 between British and German battle cruisers during which the Bluecher was destroyed, the United Service Gazette of London says: "The superior gun power of the battleship would be useless because its platform lacks that mobility which superior speed gives. Had our own battle cruisers been fitted with six 13.5-inch or 12-inch guns, instead of eight, the result would also, probably, have been different, for this design would have allowed of their being given more speed and enabled them to overhaul the Germans sooner, so as to have them under the fire of their superior guns for a longer period. Once the combination of superior speed and gun power is secured victory is assured. That is the lesson of all the naval battles of the present war. Lord Fisher saw this from the first, and so smuggled the first three ideal Indomitables into existence, while he kept the world's attention riveted on the building and doings of the dreadnought. From the Indomitables have sprung our splendid battle cruiser squadron which the Tiger at present tops, and which gave such a good account of the less heavily armed, but equally speedy, German squadron to which it was opposed. To be effectively hitting a target from eight to ten miles distant when steaming at twenty-eight knots, is a brilliant gunnery feat for which no praise is too high."

While the last word as to the efficacy of the Zeppelin dirigible in this war is perhaps yet to be said, it is instructive to note that Louis Blériot, one of the pioneers in monoplane construction in France and the first aviator to fly over the British Channel, believes that the "much vaunted Zeppelins are utterly worthless for purposes of war and that they will soon disappear entirely as a factor in aerial navigation of any sort." Blériot holds that they are too bulky, too frail for real work, are at the mercy of the elements and require a small army of attendants who might be more effectively employed. With ideal weather the Zeppelins might raid Paris or London, but any machine taking part in such a raid, he was sure, would not return to German soil. They offer a monstrous target when they fly low. Such a raid would be made at night and at a great height, and the effect would be nil from a military point of view, resulting in the destruction at the most of "only a few houses and possibly the killing of a few non-combatants." To him the submarine is far more dangerous than the Zeppelin. The aeroplanes he considers vastly superior to the Zeppelins.

Finding it a serious setback to the development of rifle clubs, Secretary Garrison has rescinded his order issued in January last, prohibiting the sale of Army rifles to national rifle association clubs. Officials of the association reported Feb. 13 that within the last six months membership in the clubs had increased to more than 8,000 civilians who are interested in rifle practice. The weapon supplied to these clubs is the Krag-Jorgensen rifle formerly used in the Army. The discarded rifles are stored in government arsenals for the equipment of volunteers in time of war.

Mr. Hudson Maxim calculates that the destruction by Zeppelins of 100 buildings a day in London for every day in the year would only cut down about one-half the normal growth of the city, which is 60,000 buildings a year. As a further proof of the inconsequential character of air raids Mr. Maxim said in the New York American: "1. The explosion of the aerial bomb is like an inverted cone. Its force rebounds and escapes upward. Only a small point of force is thrust downward. Not unless the bomb can be hurled so as to penetrate an object before exploding can it effect much destruction. 2. The airship cannot aim accurately. It is

moving forward perhaps thirty-five miles an hour. Consequently the bomb is carried forward as well as downward by the force of gravitation. Unless the marksman is exceptionally fortunate he cannot hit what he aims at. He strikes therefore in a haphazard fashion. 3. Nearly always these aerial raids are conducted at night, which adds still further to the likelihood of failure. 4. The Zeppelin is a slow, unwieldy craft, and is therefore exposed to counter attack from the more agile aeroplane or high angle fire from the earth."

The Literary Digest is moved by its scouring of the newspapers of the world to this very timely reflection: "Comparing the harsh and violent statements of the armchair diplomatists and fighters at home with the simple, human letters that come back from the men at the front, one is tempted to wonder why it is that so many of these really blood-thirsty patriots have apparently been deprived of the chance to wear out their wrath upon the field? For there is yet to appear an authentic letter from a private or officer on either side that contains a tithe of the virulence and bitterness shown in the statements and writing of many non-combatants. Referring to the letter of a young officer, in the London Times, the New York Tribune remarks that in his mildness and honest appreciation of the enemy he 'makes an odd contrast with the haters, German and English, who are doing their hating at home, safely beyond the reach of shell or bayonet.' As Lord Roberts suggested it is too much the habit of non-combatants to slay the enemy with their mouths, as they did during our Civil War. It is they, and not the soldiers, who are responsible for the hatreds of war."

As to war service of men of eminence since Washington's time, Brig. Gen. Philip Reade, U.S.A., writes: "The American Revolution made Washington president for two terms. The War of 1812 elevated Jackson and Harrison to the same office. The Mexican War raised Taylor and Pierce to the presidency. The Civil War made Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Harrison and McKinley. Roosevelt was the Spanish-American War president. Long wars do not elevate to the highest commands only. Knox, Dearborn, Armstrong, Monroe, all cabinet officers of the American Revolution, might have remained unknown outside the military profession. Defeated candidates of military rank were Scott, McClellan, Hancock, Bryan. Taft was at one time Secretary of War. Lincoln was a captain in the Black Hawk War. Buchanan served as a private in the second war with England. Hamlin was a private in a Maine company. Arthur had a military title on the staff of the Governor of New York. Fifteen of the twenty-seven presidents had military titles or service. Some men have been made, publicly, by war, and some men have made war without being otherwise distinguished."

A marked increase in the percentage of American commerce carried on ships flying the Stars and Stripes during the period from July 1 to Dec. 1, 1914, as compared with the fiscal year ended June 30, is shown in a letter from Secretary Redfield to Secretary McAdoo, recently made public. War caused only a slight falling off in the amount of American goods carried in British ships, but the loss to German shipping was more than seventy-eight per cent. The value of the water borne commerce of the United States for the last fiscal year was \$3,785,469,000. The percentage carried on American ships was 9.26, on British 53.45, and on German 13.79. From July 1 to Dec. 31 the total value was \$1,660,761,000; the percentage carried by American vessels rose to 14.09, while the amount carried by German ships decreased to 3.06 and that by the British steamers to 52.54. Records of the Department of Commerce show that 129 ships have been transferred to the American flag under the new registry law.

The Boston Transcript well rejoices because the movement to efface from the minds of the school children of Boston all military memories of the life of the Father of his Country has been nipped in the bud. "A kindergarten director," the Transcript tells us, "without the authority or knowledge of the superintendent, ventured to her teachers some silly suggestions regarding the manner in which Washington's Birthday should be observed, and the angle from which his life should be viewed. We hope the evidence of indignation on all sides, at this attempt to tamper with the facts of history, will prove a warning to teachers here and everywhere, that as a nation we are not ready to follow those who would desecrate the memory of our soldier dead, and distort the great truths of American history, lest our schoolboys should some day answer the nation's call to arms and go forth as soldiers to defend the nation's honor."

Some one dating from Trenton, N.J., signing his letter "Retired, U.S.A.," has written to the New York Sun suggesting that he and others in the Army are too highly paid, which can well be admitted with reference to this correspondent, if merit and capacity are to be the test. Dr. William C. Fisher, of the American Medical Association, chairman of the section of somatology, writes us saying concerning this letter: "I cannot conceive of anyone who has served in the Army writing such a letter to a daily paper. It certainly deserves a general denial, and the writer the condemnation of those who, at this time, are trying so hard to help our Army and Navy obtain from Congress necessary legislation."

Asked as to whether the treasurer of the U.S. Military Academy can lawfully invest the so-called equipment fund in government bonds, the Comptroller replies that as the matter is controlled by regulations and is not under specific law, he has no opinion to express. The question is for determination by others than himself.

In addition to the U.S.S. Nevada the Fore River Shipbuilding Company are building four torpedoboat destroyers of 1,100 tons each, seven submarines of 675 tons each, one submarine of 700 tons, one submarine of 950 tons, ten submarines of 500 tons, and two oil-tank boats of 9,100 tons each.

PROJECT FOR A NAVAL RESERVE.

A correspondent sends us a criticism of the reserve clause of the Navy bill which is too long for publication as a whole. He tells us that the consensus of opinion among the personnel is that the reserve clause, as set forth in this bill, will prove a complete failure, as it gives little or no relief to the men, and hence enlistments in the reserve will be negligible. Thirty dollars per annum he does not think sufficient to induce men honorably discharged from the Navy to enlist in the reserve. He says: "It is reasonable to suppose that men leaving the Service with the intentions of remaining out must be offered inducements to re-enlist. The Navy provides for this in the shape of a gratuity and increased pay, but for thirty or sixty dollars per year and no gratuity how many men would re-enlist in the reserve? Conservatively speaking, I should say about ten, and then only because they have both the time and financial means at their disposal. The very thought is so ludicrously silly that one cannot help smiling in sympathy. Why should men be compelled to join a naval reserve as provided in Paragraph 8 of the bill in order to secure a just and legitimate compensation for long and faithful service when they might just as well linger along until their thirty years have been reached?"

Our correspondent submits the following alternative scheme for a graded retirement reserve clause:

"Class 1. All men who may hereafter enlist or re-enlist in the Service, whether continuous or not, will be made to understand that they sign for four years in the Navy and four years in the reserve. After their four years in the Navy have expired they may re-enlist within four months under the same conditions as prevail at present and again sign for four years in the reserve, their previous contract for reserve service having become nullified by reason of re-enlistment in the Navy. If they do not elect to so re-enlist they shall be automatically transferred to the reserve for four years as per their contract on enlistment, and while so serving shall receive a compensation of thirty dollars per annum and be subject to active service for a period not exceeding one month in any calendar year.

"Class 2. After a man has served two enlistments in the Navy, and upon discharge therefrom is entitled to re-enlist and does not do so within four months, he shall be transferred to the reserve in the same manner as Class 1, but shall receive the sum of forty dollars per annum and be liable to active service for a period not exceeding three weeks in any calendar year.

"Class 3. Upon a man's completing twelve years' service in the Navy and if he does not care to re-enlist within four months he is also transferred to the reserve like Classes 1 and 2, but is paid at the rate of fifty dollars per annum, and must hold himself in readiness for not more than two weeks' active service in any one calendar year.

"It must be remembered that in the three classes mentioned the reserve clause expires in the case of a man who is discharged and re-enlists in the active service within four months, provided he is entitled to re-enlist in accordance with existing regulations, and when he so re-enlists he signs for a new reserve period. Men of these classes who have been transferred to the reserve may, upon discharge therefrom, re-enlist in said reserve, and if such re-enlistment is made immediately they shall receive an increase of ten dollars per year for each additional year in the reserve; otherwise they shall receive an increase of only ten dollars per four-year term. Such men may continue re-enlisting in the reserve until their total active and reserve service has reached thirty years, when they shall be wholly retired without further compensation. Men of the above classes who are serving in the reserve may, with the approval of the Bureau of Navigation, purchase their discharge upon the refund of the pay they have received during the enlistment in which the discharge is desired. Men of these classes will be subject to the Naval Regulations and Instructions only when actively employed with the Service, and they shall receive when so employed the same pay and allowances as their rate entitled them to when last discharged from the Navy. The Bureau of Navigation, subject to the approval of Congress, shall establish measures for apprehending and disciplining members of the reserve who fail to report for their period of active duty when properly notified by said bureau.

"A glance at the annual report of the Bureau of Navigation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, also the Secretary's report for the same period, demonstrates the feasibility of the reserve suggested. The Chief of Bureau informs us that during the period above mentioned 12,926 men were discharged from the Service for various reasons. Assuming 10,000 of this number (a minimum figure) were entitled to re-enlistment, this would supply that many well trained and efficient reserves at the end of the first four years the clause was in operation, and this number would be increased fourfold at the expiration of the succeeding four years. Consequently, after eight years from date of approval of said reserve clause the nation would have an effective reserve of between thirty-five and forty thousand well trained men ready at all times for active service afloat; men in the prime of life averaging between thirty and thirty-five years of age. Young men who have grown tired of active service would constantly be replacing the older men in the reserve. In other words, the inflow and outflow would be about equal, leaving at all times approximately forty thousand in the permanent naval reserve, enough to fully man every ship in the Navy.

"After sixteen years in the Navy men of Class 4 may, upon their own application, be retired therefrom at two-fifths the pay of their ratings plus all permanent additions, and shall be transferred to the reserve for a period of fourteen years without other compensation than that mentioned, and at the expiration shall be retired from further service on two-fifths pay plus additions.

"Men of Class 5 may after twenty years' service be transferred to the reserve similar to Class 4 at three-fifths their pay plus permanent additions, and shall remain in said reserve for ten years, when they shall be retired at three-fifths pay plus additions.

"After twenty-four years' service in the Navy men of Class 6 may be transferred to the reserve similar to 4 and 5 at three-quarters pay plus permanent additions and allowances, and shall remain in said reserve for six years, when they shall be retired on such pay and allowances.

"All men of Classes 4, 5 and 6 shall be liable to active service for periods not exceeding two months in any one calendar year, and while so serving shall receive the pay of the ratings held by them when transferred. Until such men have been retired from the reserve the Government shall have claim on their services in time of war,

but after retirement such claim shall cease to exist. Men of Classes 4, 5 and 6 shall under no circumstances whatsoever while serving in the reserve have their retirement pay taken from them except as specifically set forth in the bill containing the reserve clause.

"Of course, the enlisted men as a whole prefer a straight out and out graded retirement bill, but if a reserve clause must be combined therewith the plan as outlined will, I believe, meet with the approval of all who take the trouble to look it over."

ARMY-NAVY FOOTBALL GAME OF 1915.

All the details of the Army-Navy football game, which is to be played at the Polo Grounds, New York city, on Saturday, Nov. 27, were arranged at a conference between the officials of the two Academies and the New York Baseball Club at President Hempstead's office in New York on Feb. 16. The arrangements are much the same as for the game played in New York two years ago.

Those present at the conference were Col. C. De W. Willcox, Lieut. C. B. Meyer and Capt. D. I. Sultan, of West Point; Lieut. Comdr. A. P. Fairfield and Sinclair Gannon, of Annapolis; President H. N. Hempstead and Secretary John B. Foster, of the New York Club.

The club will take over the allotment of the tickets and all the details of arrangements. The relief funds of the Army and Navy are each to receive \$12,000 and about 25,000 tickets will be given to the two Academies, which will also have the privilege of buying extra tickets if there is a demand for them. The New York Club plans to reserve about 15,000 tickets for sale and the scheme of distribution will be about the same as before, when the demand was so great that the whole allotment was sold by mail and there was nothing left for a public sale. Secretary Foster, of the club, will have full charge of the ticket arrangements. Arrangements will be made for the entertainment of the cadets and midshipmen, both bodies coming to New York by special train.

According to the five-year arrangement reached last season by the Army and Navy officials, the game is to be played at the Polo Grounds this year and also in 1917, while next year and in 1918 the game will be played at Franklin Field in Philadelphia. It is believed that within the next season or two the University of Pennsylvania will have a new athletic stadium, which will give the Army and Navy better accommodations than in the past.

OUR NEED OF AEROPLANES.

Mr. Henry Woodhouse, governor of the Aero Club of America and managing editor of *Flying*, has sent to each of the ninety-six U.S. Senators a circular letter in which he presents, in a very forcible way, the needs of our Army and Navy in the matter of aviation. He tells the Senators that "the Army and Navy together have only one dozen aeroplanes in good condition and will not have means for replacing worn out and damaged aeroplanes until next July. Panama Canal, the Philippine Islands and Hawaii have no aerial protection; the big guns at Corregidor have no 'aerial eyes.' The Army has a single flying boat for coast defense, and a single aeronautical center. The bulk of officers of the United States Army have never seen an aeroplane, nor have the rank and file; no provision has been made to give aerial observers to the Artillery, nor has the Artillery been given an opportunity to practice with the co-operation of the air service.

"All the safe aeroplanes available and provided for in the \$300,000 appropriation voted by the House of Representatives will barely form a squadron, replacing the worn out machines and equipment. If misfortune causes the loss of machines, and machines wear out faster than anticipated, as has been the case in the past year, the aeronautical section will have to go out of existence—or use unsafe aeroplanes which will endanger the life of the officers who drive them. The Army needs \$2,500,000 for aeronautics.

"Aeronautics in the U.S. Navy has been in about the same conditions as Army aeronautics since the hangarship *Mississippi* was sold and the flying equipment which went to Vera Cruz was put out of commission by atmospheric conditions. For months last summer, when the half dozen members of the aviation section were sent to Europe the United States fleet was left without aviation service. The Navy has not a single naval aviation center, the so-called aviation station at Pensacola consisting essentially of the bare beach with half dozen canvas tents and planks as runaways for the aeroplanes. The Navy needs \$5,000,000 for aeronautics as recommended by the General Board of the Navy.

"So far neither the Army nor the Navy have been able to get together the necessary personnel and matériel to form a single aviation squadron, the smallest unit of aeronautical organization. In drawing up its plans the authorities were careful to draw them on a scale proportionate with the smallness of the military institutions and the limitations in the number of officers and men available, to avoid Congress's usual opposition to increasing the personnel of the Army and Navy. This was misinterpreted by Congress to mean that this was all the aeronautical experts could do and wished to do, in fact, so bare and limited that at best, in case of need, they could only supply a division of the Army and a section of the Navy with scouts—making no provision at all for the other Army divisions and the fleet as a whole, nor for aeroplanes to direct gun fire, which has proven such a potential factor in the present war; nor, of course, for aeroplanes to use as auxiliaries with cavalry, infantry, aerial defense of cities, etc. The only provision for dirigible balloons was for training airships."

"Our aviators," says Mr. Woodhouse in conclusion, "are second to none in general efficiency. The reason why many records are not made by the military aviators is that the Army and Navy do not encourage record-breaking. But the record of eight hours and fifty-three minutes continuous flying, made by Lieut. Byron I. Jones a few days ago, and the records of Capt. Townsend F. Dodd and Henry Le Roy Muller, of the Army, and the splendid demonstrations given by Lieut. Comdr. H. C. Mustin and Lieuts. P. N. L. Bellinger and R. C. Sauley, of the Navy, and others, show their thorough efficiency. Last year, for instance, the few Army aviators made close to 4,000 flights, and carried approximately 1,000 passengers. The Navy aviators at Vera Cruz gave extraordinary demonstrations of skill and courage—particularly remarkable as they used hydroaeroplanes and flying boats for reconnoitering over

mountainous land, in skies which had been previously unexplored by airmen. The Army men were anxious to participate, but they were not allowed to do so."

A BOOK THAT ALL SHOULD READ.

Emphasis is given in what was said last week in our leading editorial, "A Call to Arms," by the appearance from the press of Charles Scribner's Sons of a little volume by Gen. Francis Vinton Greene entitled, "The Present Military Situation in the United States." General Greene's book shows that our call to arms, so far from being sensational, as some may regard it, was strictly within the limits of sober statement. "There is no need of excitement about it," says General Greene, "no cause for hysteria. But we do need to give such thought to this matter as is necessary, in order to compel our representatives in Congress so to organize our latent but enormous military strength that no nation shall ever undertake to disturb our security, or attempt to prevent us from working out our great destiny in the pursuits of peace. * * * If preparations are so carefully but economically made (as is easily possible in our case) that even the most powerful nation will think it best, on the whole, not to try military conclusions with us, then I assert without fear of successful contradiction that such preparation does not invite war, but does, on the contrary, tend to prevent war; and it does certainly do everything that human foresight can suggest to prevent that horrible calamity."

Among various statements by George Washington quoted in support of his own views General Greene gives the emphasis of italic type to the one that follows. "It is, to my mind," he says, "one of the most profound sayings of Washington, as true and as pertinent in this twentieth century as when it was written 136 years ago:

"It is a maxim, founded on the universal experience of mankind, that no nation is to be trusted farther than it is bound by its interests; and no prudent statesman or politician will venture to depart from it."

"Now, can we be sure," we are asked, "beyond a reasonable doubt, that the interests of Great Britain and of the United States will always continue to be—as they undoubtedly are now, or were until a few days ago—such that the existing friendship and even affection shall continue?" There is the possibility of trouble over the Mexican question, for England will not accept the theory of our State Department that it is right for a great nation to allow its subjects to be killed and their property to be wrested from them in Mexico and let it go with the flippant remark that they went there to make money and they took the risks. England will more probably say to us: "You restore order in Mexico or we will." Another danger is in the possible rivalry with Great Britain resulting in the extension of our commerce.

Similar risks attend our relations with other Powers. In the event of trouble with Japan, which General Greene does not anticipate, "our flag will not come down on Corregidor, but Manila, Cebu, Iloilo and the other principal cities would all be in possession of the enemy within thirty days after the declaration of war, if there was one, or the sailing of the Japanese battleships through Shimonoseki Straits, if there was none—unless we had a mobile army large enough to defeat the invading army," and we have now only 9,600 men to oppose an army of 100,000 which Japan would probably send against us.

General Greene describes what we may expect to result from an attack upon us from abroad which we are utterly unprepared to meet, and draws a picture that is entirely in keeping with possibilities, of the occupation of New York city by a foreign army and the exaction of an indemnity of five billion dollars, which is no more in proportion than the one billion levied on France in 1871. He shows that in case of an invasion by Germany 240,000 men could be embarked in one day. For their transportation with their impedimenta 1,600,000 tons of ship's capacity would be required, or less than the tonnage of the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd lines. Looking back at the list of oversea expeditions during the last 140 years we shall find that military history shows that an attempt to prevent a really bold landing is never successful. In the event of such a landing "if we did not have a mobile army, if that army did not defeat the invading army as soon as it landed, then the capture of New York and the levy of a colossal indemnity would be as certain as any event in the future." The existing war gives us warning of an emergency and it may be delayed long enough to enable us to prepare for it if we act promptly and decisively. In view of the imminence of that emergency, as soberly set forth in this little volume by a man so experienced in the theory and the practice of war as General Greene, and so well informed in regard to military history, were we not wise in sounding the alarm as we did last week? The ignorant and the foolish may scoff, but the wise will ponder. We hope that everyone who reads this will send his seventy-five cents to Scribner's Sons and get this significant little volume, which one can read in a single hour, and obtain from it material for many long hours of reflection.

THE BATTLE-CRUISER.

(From the Naval Correspondent of the London Times.)

Nothing has been more strikingly illustrated than the value of the battle-cruiser, the child of Lord Fisher. The points of this novel naval design were explained when it was introduced in 1906. They included a uniform armament of heavy guns and the highest speed obtainable on a given displacement. The fine speed and great gun power of the *Invincibles*, the first of these battle-cruisers, would, it was claimed, ensure that an unwilling enemy should be brought to action, or in an action with one willing to fight enable the former to choose and maintain the most advantageous position and range.

On three occasions now these tactical advantages have been proved up to the hilt by the test of battle. Twice it has fallen to Admiral Beatty—on Aug. 28 in the Heligoland Bight and again in the sinking of the *Blucher*—to afford a practical demonstration of them, while on the other occasion Admiral Sturdee was able to do likewise in the action off the Falklands. Only by the possession of high speed were the *Invincible* and *Indefatigable* able to reach the right spot at the right moment to crush Admiral von Spee. Thus both tactically and strategically the value of high speed has received ample demonstration and the position of the battle-cruiser in modern sea warfare established, justifying the foresight, craft and statesmanship of her designer.

It may be recalled that the new design was not ap-

proved by some high naval authorities. In the light of the knowledge we now possess we know how mistaken these views were. The features of the battle-cruiser are great hitting capacity at long ranges, combined with enhanced mobility on a relatively small displacement. Thus the *Lion* can throw a weight of metal on the broadside of 10,000 pounds, or over four tons, twice in every minute, and the range of her guns enables her to do this at distances of more than ten miles, and when the target is only just visible by those who are directing the firing. To appreciate the significance of the increase in hitting capacity of the battle-cruiser, it may be said that the latest pre-dreadnought cruiser could discharge from four 9.2-inch and five 7.5-inch guns a weight of metal of 2,520 pounds, or just over one ton. But this weight, though it could be thrown more often, would not have the same effect, even at shorter ranges.

The disposition of the guns in the primary battery is not the same in all the battle-cruisers. Thus although the British ships had a decided superiority in gun power, as the engagement took the form of a chase this was to some extent neutralized by the way in which the armament of the German vessels is disposed. It would almost seem as if the designers of the latter expected their ships to run away, for they have a heavier fire from their after guns than from those forward, the direct opposite of the practice in the British ships. In the *Lion*, out of the eight heavy guns, four can fire ahead and two astern, and the same is the case in the *Tiger* and *Princess Royal*. The *New Zealand* and *Indomitable*, not having all their turrets placed on the center line of the ship, are different, and six of their eight heavy guns can be used both fore and aft. In the *Moltke* and *Seydlitz*, out of the ten heavy guns, six can fire ahead and eight astern. Thus two of the German battle-cruisers, in the circumstances in which the action appears to have been contested, could bring to bear just double the number of the heavy guns to the principal ships opposed to them, that is to say, eight as compared with four. The *Bluecher* and *Derfflinger* could bring to bear, so far as the information available in regard to the latter ship shows, half their heavy guns for ahead or astern fire, six 8.2-inch in the case of the *Bluecher* and four 12-inch in the case of the *Derfflinger*.

THE FRENCH SOIXANTE-QUINZE GUN.

The *London Engineer* in its number for Jan. 22 has an illustrated article describing the French 75 mm. field gun, which has created nearly as much interest as the German "42." The text is translated and the illustrations are taken from an article by M. Dumas in *Le Génie Civil*.

In all respects it is far ahead of any gun, not only of its time, but of later years. It represents the first real attempt to produce a field piece that could quite correctly be called a quick firer, and it was probably the earliest in which independent recoil was combined with independent training, a quick action breech mechanism and fixed loading—that is to say, loading in which the projectile and the charge are united in a single cartridge, just as they are in the charge of a rifle. The gun is capable of firing no less than twenty rounds a minute, a speed, we believe, which is not greatly, if at all, exceeded in much later pieces.

The gun proper consists of a barrel rifled with cuneiform grooves and strengthened by a breech hoop pressed on cold; its bore is 75 mm.—practically 3-inch—and its length is 2.475 m., or 33 calibers. The breech is not closed by a block with an interrupted thread, nor by a sliding block, as in most other guns, but by a revolving block, the axis of which does not coincide with the axis of the gun. At one place a deep notch is cut into this block, which, in a certain position, coincides with the bore of the gun and permits the cartridge to be pushed in. By giving half a revolution to the block the notch is moved out of the way and the breech is closed by the solid part. The block is screwed on the outside, so that not only is it strongly supported against the pressure of explosion, but presses the rim of the cartridge hard up against the gun face in the closed position. It is turned from one position to another by a lever projecting on top. In the lever is a grip bolt, which locks it in either the closed or open position. The two arms which extract the cartridge case and automatically throw it to the rear when the breech is opened are operated by a short lever or heel which engages in a fixed groove or cam. Firing is effected by a spring trigger acting on a striker which passes right through the block. A safety cam is provided to hold the trigger out of action when desired. The recoil cylinder, which is a brake and running-out gear combined, is supported in a cradle carried by trunnions on the gun carriage.

It is claimed for the carriage of the "soixante-quinze" that it has three essential points of difference from any carriage that preceded it. They are: (1) The combination of a trail-spade with wheel brakes, (2) the possibility of training the gun without moving the wheels, and (3) a mechanism which permits aim to be taken during recoil. In the firing position the carriage rests on three points, namely, the end of the trail and the two brake blocks, which are forced under the wheel. All three have spades, so that they attach themselves firmly to the ground. The wheels are entirely out of action and the carriage is borne by a three-point suspension, which, as everyone knows, is ideally the best possible.

Having got the carriage into position with the gun pointing as nearly as possible in the right direction, training is effected by lateral movement of the gun, not about a point on the axle as center of rotation, but about the trail spade as center of rotation. This is a very important point, because it results in the thrust of the recoil always being carried in a straight line through the trail and there is very little tendency to throw off sideways. The desired movement is effected by cutting a screw on the central portion of the axle and fitting it with a nut which can be rotated by a hand wheel. The nut is suitably attached to the upper end of the trail and consequently carries the latter with it. It follows from this movement that one wheel tends to go back and the other forward in the endeavor of the axle to remain normal to the trail, and the arrangement of the rods permits this small displacement to take place.

A spirit level is placed in front of the operator, whose sole business is to keep the bubble in the center. The result on level ground without elevation would be absolutely horizontal fire. On uneven ground the effect is to bring the gun back to level and so provide a fixed datum for the adjustment of the angle or elevation. On the right side of the trail is a hand wheel, which turns a nut upon a fixed screw. The nut is coupled to the rear end of the cradle, and as it rises or falls it raises or depresses the muzzle relatively to the horizontal. One member of the gun crew looks after one hand wheel and another looks after the other, and the two work

quite independently, the one always maintaining the angle of the piece while the other gives the necessary elevation.

Its ammunition wagon is almost as interesting as the "soixante-quinze" itself. It consists of two compartments separated by a locker and space for a fuse-setting appliance. On the road the covers are closed and the wagon is returned to the horizontal with the projectiles resting point downwards. The fuse-timing appliance was one of the innovations introduced with the *soixante-quinze* and is known as the *débouchoir*, the "uncorker." It consists of a plate with two depressions formed to the ogive of the projectile, a handle passing over a dial marked in distances and two levers actuating two punches. The distance at which the shell is desired to burst is set on the dial, and each shell, as it is taken out of the caisson, is held nose downwards in one of the recesses. Pressure is then put upon the lever. By this means the fuse is set very rapidly. There is no timing scale as in the British and German shell. This is a feature of some value, for if the nose of a German shell be picked up the distance from which it has been fired may be estimated by examination of the scale on the fuse.

The fuse is also percussive—that is to say, if it fails to explode either accidentally or intentionally in the air it bursts on impact with the ground or other obstacle.

This gun is not a new one, having been invented as far back as 1897, and two such famous artillerymen as Deport and Sainte-Claire Deville had a hand in its design.

FRENCH VIEW OF MILITARY SITUATION.

While recent events on the eastern front of the war have rather negated the statements at the close of the report that "Russia is proving her superiority over Germany as well as Austria" and "now the German armies after being stopped will without doubt be fatally condemned to beat a retreat," there is some instructive comment on the campaign, on the west front in the account given by the *Bulletin of the French armies* dated Dec. 5, which described the operations from Aug. 2 to Dec. 2. This account appears in a pamphlet issued by the Paris Chamber of Commerce in the English and other languages on Dec. 15. This French army Bulletin says that the forces mobilized by Germany on her western frontier from August to November represented fifty-two army corps, reckoned as follows: Aug. 2, twenty-one active and thirteen reserve corps; end of August, four corps consisting of seventeen mixed ersatz brigades, or substitution reserve brigades; September, eight corps composed of thirty-three Landwehr brigades; October, five semi-corps of reserves, recently formed, and the first division of marine fusiliers. To these fifty-two corps must be added ten divisions of cavalry.

"The regularity of our transport system shows that our army was well organized." When on Sept. 5 the General-in-Chief of the Allied forces on the left wing gave the order for the offensive he added these words: "The time has come to advance, cost what it may, and to die rather than retreat." About the middle of September the Germans began a new movement in the hope of encircling the left of the Allies as the latter had hoped to outflank the Teutonic right. The development of these two attempts brought finally a race, which at the end of October had extended to the sea. In this race the Germans on their concentric front had the advantage in transportation, but in spite of this advantage "their encircling movement carried on by twelve active corps, six reserve corps and four cavalry corps was a signal failure, this reverse only confirming the victory of the Marne," which stopped the German advance on Paris. The German attack on the Allies in Flanders (Belgium) was of extreme violence "unheard of in the annals of war. For the space of three weeks the Germans made repeated and furiously sharp attacks by whole masses of men which were swept away by the Allies' artillery. The last fortnight in November the German onslaughts, partly crushed, lessened in violence. Their infantry showed by degrees fewer signs of fight and even their artillery gave little by little less sign of life. The enemy in the battle of Ypres alone lost at least 120,000 men. Never was offensive warfare more carefully prepared, nor more furiously carried on, yet never was defeat more complete."

On Dec. 1, the Bulletin said: "As to numbers the French army is to-day equal to what it was on Aug. 2, the gaps having all been filled up. The quality of the troops has greatly improved. Our men now fight like old soldiers. They are each thoroughly imbued with their own superiority and have full faith in an ultimate victory. Our supply of ammunition for artillery has greatly increased. Heavy artillery, of which we were short, has been made and tested. The English army got a large number of fresh forces in November, and as regards numbers is stronger than at the beginning of the campaign. The Indian troops have completed their apprenticeship in European warfare. Up to date the German plan of campaign has seven far-reaching reverses to score: The defeat of the intended sharp attack upon Nancy; of a raid march upon Paris; of the encircling of our left wing in August; of the same encircling maneuver in November; of the breaking through our center in September; of the attack along the coast line to Dunkirk and Calais, and of the attack on Ypres. Germany has exhausted her reserves in these fruitless efforts. The troops she is calling up to-day are poorly officered and poorly instructed." In view of the way the German forces on the west have been holding off the Allies since Dec. 5 it would appear that the estimate of the poor material Germany was calling up was not any too accurate. Such is the French view of the military situation. This Chamber of Commerce pamphlet contains also information as to the financial and food status of the countries at war, giving to the Allies the most favorable position in those respects.

Though we have heard very little about the Russian navy in this war it has not been lacking in efficient service to the Allies. It is reported to have sunk several German warships in the Baltic where it has held in check a considerable part of the German battle fleet having its base at Kiel. This navy has also been active in the Black Sea. It has made a circuit of its field of operations, and has sunk several minor Turkish warships, troop ships, provision and ammunition ships and barges, and sent such cruisers as the *Breslau* and *Hamidieh* limping back to their dockyard at the Golden Horn. "This," says the *United Service Gazette*, "landlocked fleet, blocked back in these remote regions by the fortified Dardanelles, will yet be able to give Turkey

an example of that sea power, which Enver Pasha thought he had acquired when the *Goeben* and *Breslau* entered the Dardanelles from the Messina. The *Goeben* has powerful guns, good speed and thick armor, and is superior to any one of the Russian ships in the Black Sea. But sea power does not rest absolutely on one ship, but on well organized and well disposed squadrons and fleets, and the Russian battleships *Ievstafi*, *Ioann-Zlatoust*, *Rostislav*, *Tri-Sviatitella*, and *Pantelimon*, should, with their fairly modern 12-inch guns, be able to hold the command of the Black Sea, which has now passed into their hands, against such a group of polyglot Turkish warships as the *Hairredin*, *Barbarosse* and *Torgud Reis* (obsolescent battleships bought a few years ago from the Germans), and the other inefficient warcraft which goes to form the Turkish navy. With the *Goeben* and *Breslau* badly wounded, and likely to remain in the ships' doctors hands for some time, the Turkish fleet is rather a sick and sorry residue, which will not be in a position to assure any free movements of Turkish troops in the Black Sea. The domination of the Russian ships will, likewise, prevent not only reinforcements but supplies of all kinds reaching the Turkish armies by shortened routes; and may even assure Russian forces being landed where they can take the Turks in rear."

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

A Rome despatch of Jan. 31 reports that the following reservists have been called to the colors for a period of instruction: Field artillery of the class 1888, the Alpine troops of the first category of the class 1881, and the Alpine troops of the third category of the classes 1891 to 1894.

Sir Robert Laird Borden, Premier of Canada, announced in the House Feb. 16 that the whole Canadian contingent had safely crossed over to France and were doing well at the front. Of Princess Patricia's regiment, the Canadian organization, Sir John French says in an official report just issued: "They are a magnificent set of men and have done excellent work in the trenches." Reinforcements have arrived from England, Sir John adds, with remarkable promptitude and rapidity. In appearance and quality these men have exceeded his most sanguine expectations. Paying a tribute to the medical corps, Sir John declares that the troops are free from any epidemic, only 500 cases of typhoid fever having occurred in the army.

The stipulated period during which the German steamship *Holger*, which arrived at Buenos Ayres Feb. 18, could leave having expired, the Argentine authorities have declared the vessel interned. The *Holger*, which was used as a supply ship to the German auxiliary cruiser *Kronprinz Wilhelm*, when she arrived at Buenos Ayres, had on board the crews of several merchant ships sunk during January and February by the *Kronprinz Wilhelm*.

The British estimates for 1914-15 provide for 250,000 men of all ranks in the navy.

A hostile aeroplane dropped missiles on the fields close to Braintree, England, Feb. 21, but they did no damage. An aeroplane also passed over Colchester, which lies about fifty miles northeast of London, and dropped a bomb which buried itself in a garden, where it exploded, doing damage to the rear of a house and smashing the windows of other houses. No one was hurt. The aeroplane, said to be a German, also dropped bombs at Marks Tey, six and one-half miles west of Colchester, and near Coggeshall, but no serious damage resulted. The machine was last reported as making off to sea.

The French Minister of Marine announced that a torpedo boat belonging to the squadron sighted a German submarine at half-past seven o'clock a.m. Feb. 24, eight miles south-west of Cape Alprech, near Boulogne, and immediately opened fire and succeeded in scoring several hits before the submarine was able to dive. The announcement adds that a wide patch of oil was seen afterward on the sea at the spot where the submarine disappeared, and from this it is presumed that the submarine was wrecked.

The *Novoe Vremya* publishes correspondence from Budapest in which it is stated that Austria from the beginning of the war up to the present time has mobilized between 3,000,000 and 3,600,000 men. These figures include recruits up to forty-two years of age who are deemed fit for military service, and also the drilled recruits of 1915, some of whom have already been under fire and failed to justify expectations.

Seeing that it took over a hundred years to settle the question of how Trafalgar was fought, it can hardly be surprising if different accounts of present day naval actions do not always agree in every particular.

A determined effort was made this week by warships of France and Great Britain to destroy the forts on the Dardanelles, and a serious bombardment of these forts guarding the waters between the Mediterranean and Black Seas began on Feb. 21. The official statement from the British Admiralty said: "At eight a.m. Feb. 21 a British fleet of battleships and battle cruisers, accompanied by flotillas and aided by a strong French squadron, the whole under the command of Vice Admiral Carden, began an attack upon the forts at the entrance to the Dardanelles. The forts at Cape Elles and Kum-Kaleh were bombarded with a deliberate, long range fire. Considerable effect was produced on two of the forts. Two others were frequently hit, but being open earthworks, it was difficult to estimate the damage. The forts, being outranged, were unable to reply to our fire. At a quarter to three o'clock in the afternoon a portion of the battleship force was ordered to close in and engage the forts at closer range with their secondary armament. The forts on both sides of the entrance then opened fire and were engaged at moderate ranges by the *Vengeance*, the *Cornwallis*, the *Triumph*, the *Suffern* and the *Bouvet*, supported by the *Inflexible* and the *Agamemnon* at long range. The forts on the European side apparently were silenced. One fort on the Asiatic side was still firing when the operations were suspended owing to the failing light. No ships of the allied fleet were hit. The action was renewed this morning after an aerial reconnaissance by British aeroplanes. The ship *Ark Royal* is in attendance with a number of sea-planes and aeroplanes of the naval wing."

In the Russian Duma Feb. 10 the president of the budget committee, M. Alexeiev, declared that the war would demand enormous expenses, but, whatever the figures were, they would not frighten the country, which was ready for all sacrifices to assure a final triumph. He pointed out that, of the 528,000,000 roubles (\$264,000,000) which was the reduction in revenue owing to the war, 400,000,000 roubles (\$200,000,000) were due to the prohibition of the sale of alcohol, but he added that he was sure that the country, which abounded in

natural riches, would be able to fill up the gap. The State Controller, M. Kharitonoff, explained that the government estimated the cost of the war up to Jan. 1, 1915, at 3,020,000,000 roubles (\$1,510,000,000). The daily expense of the war for Russia was 14,000,000 roubles (\$7,000,000).

The Gazeta Krakowska says that there is a noticeable difference in the age of Russian prisoners now arriving at the Cracow barracks, as compared with that of the men taken in the earlier battles. In the beginning ninety per cent. were between twenty and twenty-five; now men between thirty-five and forty are in the majority, but there are also among the new arrivals young men of less than nineteen, who have evidently not been long in the ranks.

Henri Sienkiewicz, the Polish author of "Quo Vadis," presents a graphic picture of the devastation of war in Poland and Galicia, caused by the Austro-German troops. "I do not wish to make any comparison with the sufferings of Belgium; they have been too fearful for words," M. Sienkiewicz said, "but our needs touch 15,000,000 ruined people in a country seven times the size of Belgium, devastated by repeated passages of armies during the six months from the early days of August." Another writer says: "The area of conflict in France is small compared with this huge eastern battlefield. I might roughly call it a battle lane 600 miles long and 200 miles wide. The desolation is indescribable. Trees have been uprooted and roads obliterated, every vestige of vegetation has been stamped out beneath the trappings of millions of men. I believe it will be decades before the fertility of the soil can be restored."

The first of the bi-weekly communications from Field Marshal Sir John French, commander-in-chief of the British army in the field, for which the War Office arranged as a concession to the public demand for more news concerning the progress of the war, was made public by the Official Information Bureau Feb. 16. General French claims that his troops gained ground at La Bassée after recapturing trenches taken by the enemy and that the British artillery are showing marked superiority over the German, hitting their guns and doing much damage to their defenses. One of the British aviators has blown up a hostile ammunition wagon near La Bassée. Sir John explains the slow progress of the present trench warfare by the weather; the deadly accuracy, the range and the quick-firing capabilities of the modern rifle and machine gun, which require that a fire-swept zone be crossed in the shortest possible time by attacking troops. In nearly all of these activities the Indian troops figured prominently and lost heavily. The Germans took 800 yards of the Indian trenches on one occasion, but subsequently were driven out, although Sir John admits that the operation was a costly one. Several times the British troops captured positions only to evacuate them because they were untenable. Reinforcements have arrived from England, Sir John adds, with remarkable promptitude and rapidity. In appearance and quality these men have exceeded his most sanguine expectations. Paying a tribute to the medical corps, Sir John declares that the troops are free from any epidemic. Only 500 cases of typhoid fever have occurred. A statement in Parliament with reference to typhoid fever in the British forces in France shows that living under the most appalling conditions of exposure, discomfort, and physical endurance to which troops were ever subjected—conditions, moreover, specially favoring those under which typhoid fever was most likely to prevail—the number of cases has been only 421. Of these, 305 occurred in those not inoculated within the last two years, with thirty-four deaths—a mortality of eleven per cent.; and 116 in those who had been inoculated, with only one death—a mortality of less than one per cent. (0.8 per cent.). Even that one death was of a man who had only been inoculated once, instead of the proper number of times—namely, twice.

Major C. J. S. Miller, who is a medical officer of the Pennsylvania National Guard, and is a son of Gen. Charles Miller, of Franklin, Pa., is serving with the British Red Cross in Europe. In a recent letter to his father he states that Great Britain in the spring will have a million and a half men on the firing line. Major Miller also reiterates the statement credited to Lord Kitchener to the effect that the war would not start until spring. The Major also says: "Here in Etretat every hotel, many villas and the casino have been taken for hospitals. It is heartrending to see the wounded come in, with arms, legs, hands, feet, eyes or part of the face shot away—all fine young fellows. Many soldiers come in with hands and feet frozen. They tell us that life in the trenches is a veritable hell. Even the wounded are often left in the water-soaked fields without anything to eat or having their wounds dressed." Major Miller is in charge of a "motor transport," which includes ambulances, motor trucks, motor cycles, supplies, repair convoys, garages, kitchens, etc. In Etretat alone he has more than twenty ambulances under his direction, including one given by his father General Miller, and three by himself.

In an address before the Kiel University after reminding his audience that for the fleet to accept battle was to stake all on death or victory, Grand Admiral von Köster proceeded: "We must therefore in all circumstances be cautious in our actions, and not allow ourselves to be tempted into taking any action in the performance of which, we might be defeated. For what would be the result if a naval battle took place tomorrow in which each of our ships was accompanied to the bottom by one of the enemy's ships and perhaps by even a few more? Then we should be without a fleet, while England would be able to proceed step by step with her attacks upon our coasts. Our fleet must in all circumstances protect us, and must accept battle only when it can count on success. We must emerge unvanquished both on sea and on land, in order that we may win for ourselves an honorable peace which shall shake England's world-dominion to its foundations. May God grant us the victory!"

A wounded soldier in one of the Highland regiments who was recently in Aberdeen under the charge of the hospital authorities expressed no great love for the kilt, which is once again being hotly discussed. "It is the coldest clothing ever devised, and terrible for trench work," was his conclusion, based on his experience at the front.

Sir Edward Grey has sent to the State Department at Washington, through the British Embassy, a statement characterizing as a falsehood, a recent statement from Berlin attributing to the British government the intention to destroy an American ship in the naval war zone and charge it to a German submarine with the expectation of precipitating a crisis between the United States and Germany. The Berlin statement received in the United States by wireless was cabled to London by the British Embassy.

LINCOLN AS A SOLDIER.

Brig. Gen. Philip Reade, U.S.A., was the principal speaker at the Lincoln day anniversary meeting of the ex-Regents' Club, D.A.R., held at the Hotel Vendome, Boston, on Feb. 12. General Reade spoke of "Lincoln as a Soldier," giving an interesting account of an early and little known period of Lincoln's career. He said, in part:

"At the age of twenty-two, Capt. Abraham Lincoln was in presumed command of the Sangamon, Sangamon Company, Illinois Volunteers (Black Hawk War), and in his third person autobiography, he says: 'elected to his own surprise'; and adds, 'He says he has not since had any success in life which gave him so much satisfaction.'"

"Lincoln was not himself familiar with military tactics, and made many blunders, of which he used to tell afterwards with a relish. To drive the Indian out was their mission, but he was so unfamiliar with camp discipline that he at once had his sword taken from him for shooting within limits. Another disgrace he suffered was on account of his disorderly company. The men, unknown to him, stole a quantity of liquor one night, and the next morning were too drunk to fall in when the order was given to march. For their lawlessness, Captain Lincoln wore a wooden sword for two days. He was tactful, witty, strong; his men grew proud of him; obeyed him; admired him. No amount of military tactics could have secured from the Volunteers the cheerful following he won by his personal qualities."

On May 14, 1831, at Dixon, Black Hawk attacked and dispersed Stillman's Rangers, who fled in wild riot. Governor Reynolds pursued the Indians unavailingly. On reaching a point on Rock river the Volunteers under Col. Zachary Taylor refused to cross, urging that they had volunteered only to defend the state. 'Old Zack' was pure grit, and put Uncle Sam's Regulars behind them. They went aboard the float boats. The march in pursuit of the Indians led the force to Ottawa. The discouraged Volunteers induced Governor Reynolds to muster them out. So Capt. A. Lincoln ceased to be a company commander May 27. Within forty-eight hours, a few patriotic men offered their services as new levies to Gen. Robert Anderson. Private Lincoln was one and became a rear rank recruit in Capt. Elijah Iles's company of Independent Rangers, made up, says Captain Iles in his "Footsteps and Wanderings," of generals, colonels, captains, and distinguished men from the disbanded army. Black Hawk, White Cloud and Whirling Thunder were active. After twenty days, Galena was reached and the group whereof Abraham Lincoln, private, was a member, was discharged.

On June 20 Lincoln was mustered in again for the third time. He was assigned to an independent company, Capt. Jacob M. Early's. Soon after the middle of June the army moved up the Rock river in pursuit of the Hawk, who was scattering death wherever he went. Five days later, skirmish took place at Kellogg's Grove. Here Lincoln buried five men, killed by the Indians. 'I remember just how those men looked,' said Lincoln; 'the Indians had scalped every man. The red light of the morning sun was streaming upon them as they lay, heads toward us on the ground. And every man had a round red spot, about as big as a dollar, where the redskins had taken his scalp. It was frightful, but it was grotesque; and the red sun seemed to paint everything all over.'

"By the end of the month the troops crossed into Michigan territory—as Wisconsin was then called—and July was passed floundering in swamps and stumbling through forests, in pursuit of the now nearly exhausted Black Hawk. On July 10, three weeks before the last affair of the war, Private Lincoln's company was disbanded at Whitewater, Wis., and he started for home. The volunteer suffered from hunger: meal and water baked in rolls of bark was the best he had to eat on the journey. His horse had been stolen, so he walked as far as Peoria, Ill., where a canoe was bought and Abe Lincoln paddled it down the Illinois river to Havana. Here the ex-soldier walked across the country to New Salem. Lincoln, in 1832, at once plunged into electioneering; but this is a professional sketch, not a political one.

NARRAGANSETT BAY FESTIVITIES.

A delightful social event at Fort Greble, R.I., was the reception and dance Jan. 20, given by the non-commissioned staff officers of Fort Greble to the non-commissioned staff officers, coast defense of Narragansett Bay. The post gymnasium was beautifully decorated with the national colors and the international flags, with background of evergreen and flowers. The uniform for the Service guests was full dress. There were about eighty persons present. "Shortly after the grand march," writes one of the guests, "we were agreeably surprised by the entrance of the officers and ladies of the post, who entering into the spirit of the occasion, made the hour they remained with us a very pleasant one indeed. The U.S.S. Arnold, Q.M. harbor boat, made the trip around the harbor bringing the guests from Fort Adams and outlying posts. Our coast defense commander, Major Ward, C.A.C., left nothing unsaid or accomplished, that would insure the success of the evening."

One of the most enjoyable affairs at Fort Adams, R.I., during the winter season was the reception and dance given as a return by the post and coast defense non-commissioned staff officers to the non-commissioned staff officers at Fort Greble. The large attendance included not only quite all of those serving in the coast defenses of Narragansett Bay, but many commissioned officers and their ladies from both posts. The decorations in the administration building, in which the affair was held, were all that could be desired, and an excellent program of music was rendered by the 7th Band's orchestra under the leadership of Chief Musician Short. A very unique affair was the cover design for the dancing program. The front part of the cover pictured the Army and Navy landing at Newport and one of the new 12-inch guns that adorn several spots around the defenses of Narragansett Bay, while the back of the cover pictured the "Good Ship Arnold, Homeward Bound." Those present from Fort Adams included Major Kirkpatrick, Capt. and Mrs. Raymond, Captain Grant, Capt. and Mrs. McDonald, Capt. and Mrs. Mitchell, Lieut. and Mrs. Phelan, Lieut. and Mrs. Watrous, Lieutenant Humphrey, Lieutenant Metzger and Lieutenant Gilbert, Sergt Major and Mrs. Anderson, Engr. and Mrs. Kuehn, Electn. Sergt. 1st Class and Mrs. Mahoney, Q.M. Sergt. and Mrs. O'Connor, Ord. Sergt. and Mrs. Cooper, Master Gunner and Mrs. Brown, Sergt. Major and Mrs. Huffman, Sergt.

1st Class (Hospital) and Mrs. Bowers, Electn. Sergt. Van Wallinga and Mrs. Samuel R. Kimble, wife of Master Electrician Kimble. Those from Greble and Wetherell included Capt. and Mrs. Bettison, Lieut. and Mrs. Green, Lieutenant Buttgenbach, Engr. and Mrs. Nutt, Engineer Crank, Q.M. Sergt. and Mrs. Whetzler, Q.M. Sergeant Drummond, Electn. Sergt. and Mrs. Kehoe, Electn. Sergt. and Mrs. Lovejoy, Ordnance Sergt. Sullivan, Sergt. 1st Class Kimball and Fireman and Mrs. Davis. The out-of-town guests included Miss Mildred Glines, of Providence, visiting with Lieut. and Mrs. Green; Sergt. Major and Mrs. Stone, of Fort Rodman.

PASSENGER LIST, U.S.A.T. THOMAS.

Following were first-class passengers on the transport Thomas, sailing from San Francisco Feb. 5, 1915:

For Honolulu—Surg. William Seaman, U.S.N., wife and three children; 1st Lieut. John M. True, 1st Inf., and wife; 1st Lieut. C. T. Harris, C.A.C., wife and father-in-law; 2d Lieut. Guy W. Chipman, 6th Cav.; Pauline J. Paulson, A.N.C.; Daisy D. Smith, A.N.C.; Cyrus D. Bishop, clerk, wife and two children; S. T. Hoyt, teacher, Hawaiian government; Wade Warren Thayer, secretary, Hawaii, and wife; Mrs. W. H. Frank, infant and mother (family lieutenant, 25th Inf.).

For Guam—Major Carl Gumborg-Andersen, U.S.M.C.; Anne M. V. Hoctor, Navy Nurse Corps; Mary A. Long, Navy Nurse Corps; Chief Btsn. Frank Gresnan, U.S.N.

For Manila—Major Arthur Thayer, Q.M.C., wife and three children; Capt. Edward A. Stuart, 2d F.A., and wife; Asst. Surg. E. A. Vickery, U.S.N.; Capt. Oliver H. Dockery, jr., 23d Inf., wife and two children; Capt. William L. Redles, U.S.M.C.; Capt. H. M. Bankhead, 17th Inf.; Capt. Edward B. Mitchell, 14th Inf., and wife; Capt. Edgar S. Stayer, 13th Inf., wife and sister (Miss Clara Mabel Stayer); Capt. Bruce Palmer, Cav., wife and four children; Capt. George D. Cocheu, C.A.C., and wife; Capt. Walter Harvey, 14th Inf., wife and infant; Capt. B. N. Rittenhouse, 6th Cav., wife and two children; Capt. B. P. Johnson, 20th Inf., wife and Miss Marjorie Johnson; Capt. Henry S. Terrell, 10th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Junnius Pierce, C.A.C., wife and child; 1st Lieut. J. C. Lackey, P.S., wife and child; 1st Lieut. Rowan P. Lemly, 28th Inf., wife and child; 1st Lieut. F. E. McCammon, C.A.C., wife, two children and mother; 1st Lieut. Otto Becker, jr., U.S.M.C.; 1st Lieut. Charles D. Rogers, 7th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Franz A. Doniat, 15th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Fred C. Wallace, 3d F.A.; 2d Lieut. J. H. Mellom, P.S., and wife; 2d Lieut. E. V. Heidt, 9th Inf., wife and infant; 2d Lieut. F. C. Mahin, 24th Inf., and wife; Ensign Herbert G. Gates, jr., U.S.N.; Ensign Grady B. Whitehead, U.S.N.; Ensign Charles F. Greene, U.S.N.; Mrs. R. D. Walsh, wife of Lieut. Col. Robert D. Walsh, 8th Cav.; Mrs. Peter C. Traub and two daughters (family major, Cav.); 2d Lieut. Stephen J. Chamberlain, 16th Inf.; Ensign Stuart E. Bray, U.S.N.; Ensign K. P. Gilchrist, U.S.N.; Chief Carp. James I. Haley, U.S.N.; Mach. Frank F. Webster, U.S.N.; Amelia I. Goodine, A.N.C.; Josephine E. Heffernan, A.N.C.; Annie I. Cole, Navy Nurse Corps; Marcus Sternberger, clerk, Q.M.C.; Elec. Engr. Victor C. Vance, Q.M.C., and wife; Engr. Manning Dawkins, Q.M.C.; Mrs. H. S. Clarkson, wife lieutenant, 2d F.A.; Mrs. George T. Everett and daughter, family lieutenant, 8th Inf.; Mrs. H. O. Nourse, mother-in-law of Lieut. Max S. Murray, 15th Inf.; Mrs. Caro C. Mabie, mother-in-law of Lieutenant Walmsley, 7th Cav.; Mrs. Harriet Tabor, mother-in-law of Lieut. Frank Brexina, P.S.; Mrs. L. M. Church, mother-in-law of Lieut. J. O'Brien, P.S.; Mrs. Stuart W. Cake and Mrs. S. J. Cake, wife and mother of Lieut. S. W. Cake, U.S.N.; Mrs. Dana C. Post, wife of assistant surgeon, U.S.N.; Miss Jessie Crocker, sister-in-law of Lieut. Comdr. Lewis Cox, U.S.N.; Miss Edith Peterson, sister chief machinist, U.S.N.; Mrs. Pearl Chatillon, wife of gunner, U.S.N.; Miss Mary A. Lewis, employee Insular Service; Judge Percy M. Moir, Judge Court of First Instance, and wife; Paul W. Whitacre, insular employee, wife and three children; Mrs. M. H. O'Malley, three children and sister-in-law, family M. H. O'Malley, insular employee; Mrs. F. E. Brady and child, family lieutenant, P.S.; W. B. Grant; Theodore A. Falconer, insular employee; Lewis W. Bartlett, insular employee, and wife.

Second class passengers included, for Honolulu—Q.M. Sergt. Edward J. Phillips, Q.M.C., wife and infant; Hosp. Steward Howard R. Jackson, U.S.N., wife and child; Mrs. C. S. Cory, wife of saddler, Ord. Dept.

For Manila—Q.M. Sergt. Robert C. White, Q.M.C., and wife; Q.M. Sergt. John S. Weadon, Q.M.C., wife and two children; Sergt. 1st Class Archie Nolan, H.C., wife and child; Electn. Sergt. 1st Class Charles J. Armstrong; Mrs. William Warren, wife drum major, 24th Inf.; Sergt. Major Clarence N. McClure, U.S.M.C.; Q.M. Sergt. Francis Kane, U.S.M.C., and wife; ten chief petty officers, Navy; Mrs. Alexander Stewart and child, family chief machinist's mate; Mrs. Bernadina Meyers, wife of chief yeoman, U.S.N.; Mrs. Charles W. Wright, wife of chief gunner, U.S.N.; Mrs. Leo A. Gandrau, wife of chief machinist's mate, U.S.N.; wife Electrician Cory, U.S.N.; wife Electrician Hayward, U.S.N.

In troops class were, for Honolulu, ten enlisted men of the U.S. Marine Corps; 531 recruits and casuals. For Guam—Twenty enlisted men, U.S. Marine Corps. For Manila—Twenty-one enlisted men of the U.S. Marine Corps, 150 enlisted men, Navy; 431 recruits and casuals.

LEFT HANDED MARKSMEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

This is a suggestion from a left handed shot to do away with the handicap he labors under when shooting with the present Army rifle. I have no doubt there are hundreds of left handed men. In twelve years' service I have seen a good many myself and among them some very good shots.

Now I am totally ignorant of the process of making a rifle, but it would seem that a rifle could be made for a left handed shot by reversing the bolt from the right side to the left. Of course, it could not be used for Manual of Arms very handily, but that is not the chief purpose of the rifle. If a man can keep a gun to his shoulder after each shot he has a great advantage. But I cannot do it and I believe the majority of left handed men cannot. An abnormally long armed man might reach over the gun and grasp the bolt without much deranging his aim, but most of us have to take the rifle partially from the shoulder and cart it to the left in order to eject and load again, throwing you completely off your target.

The most serious objection is when lying down, the position you generally take in the new firing course. When ejecting the empties from your rifle most of them strike you in the face. Last year at just one range I

was cut twice on the nose and once over the eye by eight shells thrown from the chamber. This is a serious handicap in shooting for the left hander.

Why couldn't some rifles be manufactured, say two or three thousand, with the bolt on the left side? Issue to each regiment say one hundred, then a left handed man could go to his company officer and get a rifle which he could use for other purposes than Saturday inspection. I have been a sharpshooter for eight years and honestly believe I should have had the wreath if the bolt had been on the left side instead of the right.

LEFT HANDER.

SOME QUESTIONS.

Oklahoma City, Okla., Feb. 9, 1915.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Many ideas have been advanced in the general discussion on national defense now going on in this country. In order to arrive at a very clear and satisfactory understanding of our needs one should ask himself many thousand questions, some of which appear below and a discussion of which is asked for through your paper as a matter of general knowledge and information. Many such questions are asked the undersigned by men in civil life, but it is difficult in many instances to answer them through lack of information.

Are we immune from any foreign attack or aggression, and why?

The answer to this question ought to decide whether or not this country needs any military protection.

What is considered a large standing army, and why?

Have we one now?

What is considered a small standing army, and why?

Have we one now?

What is considered an adequate army, and why?

Have we one now?

Is 50,000, 100,000, 200,000, 300,000, 800,000 and so on a small, large or an adequate army, and why?

Roumania with an area of about 53,000 square miles, a population of about 8,000,000, has a peace strength army of about 100,000. Russia, with an area of about 8,500,000 square miles, a population of about 171,000,000, has a peace strength army of about 1,200,000.

The United States, with an area of about 3,600,000 square miles and a population of about 100,000,000, has a peace strength army of about 92,000. Into what classification can the armies of these three nations be put?

If we now have an adequate army, why increase it any more by even one man?

If citizen soldiery are adequate for our nation's defense, why have any standing army whatever?

If six months' rigorous training is sufficient to make a reliable fighting man, why give more?

If three years' rigorous training will make a better fighting man, why stop with six months?

Is it necessary to have disciplined soldiers in order that they fight well? If not, why make any attempt toward having discipline?

If six months' rigorous training is sufficient to make a reliable officer for war purposes, why cause young men to spend four years at West Point and thereafter five or six years in garrison and service schools studying the art of war? There is something wrong here—either six months is entirely too short or our young men are losing practically nine years of their life.

Does actual experience count for anything?

If years of experience mean nothing, why consider it, for therefore a man with no experience would be able to command troops in battle as well as a man with thirty years' experience?

Is it easier to train officers and enlisted men for war than for peace, and, if easier, why put them through the rigorous training they now have to go through to qualify for the peace standard?

Why is the physical standard so high for entrance into the regular army in peace times and lowered for volunteers in time of war? Is war service less arduous than peace service?

After a declaration of war how long will it take to place reliable armies of citizen soldiers in the field? In answering this question reference should be made to the experience the warring European nations are now having.

If it takes a month, six months or a year, what are we going to do in the interim; that is, between the declaration of war and when these volunteers take the field?

Is a six months' trained volunteer as valuable as a three year trained regular soldier? If so, why? If not, why not?

What is considered a large standing navy, and why?

Have we one now?

What is considered a small standing navy, and why?

Have we one now?

What is considered an adequate standing navy, and why?

Have we one now?

Since it is the policy of this country not to enter into any political alliances with other countries similar to the peace and war treaty between Great Britain and Japan and the much talked of Triple Entente and Triple Alliance in Europe, do our Government's policy and foreign governments' policies have any bearing on what should be the strength of our standing Army and Navy?

If war comes at all, will we have to fight just one nation at a time or, as it were, a triple entente or alliance? Therefore if we have a standing navy at all should it be large enough to go it alone against a single foreign Power or against two or more?

What would be the defensive value of our present Navy if pitted against the navies of two or three other countries? Could it protect either or both of our coast lines?

If our Navy were large enough to defeat a combination of the navies of several countries, could we then consider a navy alone to be sufficient to defend our country, and therefore disband the Army?

We have thousands of miles of coast line. By protecting only our principal cities and harbors with seacoast fortifications can it be considered we have proper defense or would it be necessary to establish all along the coast line forts having the most powerful guns—adjacent forts being within shooting radius of each other?

With a string of such forts or fortifications could we dispense with the Navy and mobile Army?

With a larger mobile Army stationed in brigade and division posts situated along our boundaries, and with good railroad facilities enabling quick concentration at threatened points, could we dispense with the Navy and the Coast Artillery?

If it is possible to dispense with any one or two of these units, which should it be?

Which in adequate numbers is the cheapest to maintain?

CHARLES A. THUIS, 1st Lieut., Inf.

SINGLE RANK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Here are some reasons why the present organization of the U.S. Cavalry should not be changed:

1. It has proved good for many years. (Wherein has it failed?)

2. It is American, and although not as well mounted is better than any European cavalry.

3. A change to the contemplated organization will mean a reduction of about 120 officers and one-third of the enlisted strength of the Cavalry.

4. Promotion will be stagnated and efficiency correspondingly affected.

5. In addition to those already in the Service, there are thousands of men in civil life who have already had training under our present scheme of organization.

6. The present organization is more suited for quickly organizing and training volunteers.

7. There is nothing in the new regulations that cannot be done with our present organization. If double rank is desired it is very easy to form. If drill by signals, or leading, is desired, it can easily be done, etc.

8. There is no assurance that the contemplated change has any good in it.

9. There is no reason why the present organization should be changed.

F. T. DICKMAN, 1st Lieut., 8th Cav.

SECRETARY GARRISON'S ANSWER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Secretary Garrison stated recently in a letter to Senator Chamberlain that he believed to submit a sort of omnibus Army bill would be to run the risk of the Army getting none of the things it now most urgently needs. Concerning the proper legislative course the Secretary said:

"The practical way to deal with this matter is along the lines with which we are now dealing with it. We have laid down a broad military policy. We have published it. All those interested either have or can secure the statement of these views, containing all the essential outlines of the policy. Step by step we would proceed to put into effect the principles of the policy thus adopted. Congress, as it is asked to take each step, has before it the general outline of the whole policy."

It is not difficult to understand the Senator's failure to grasp the connection between the legislative proposal by the Secretary of War and the report of the General Staff in 1912 on the organization of the land forces. From the above letter, it is to be inferred that by introducing the pending legislation, the Secretary believed he was putting "into effect the principles of the policy thus adopted," i.e., the principles embodied in the General Staff report. A careful perusal of the latter document fails to show any basis for the proposed legislation. While the report is rather extensive in character, its main principle is organization, i.e., the building and expansion of the Army along organizational lines. The proposed legislation bears no relation to organization or a general plan of national defense. The main propositions are two, viz: an increase in the number of unassigned officers of the Army and an increase in the Coast Artillery Corps. That the first of these measures bears no relation to organization is evident from the fact that it is proposed to assign these officers to branches of the Service in proportion to the commissioned strength of each branch. Is it maintained for a moment that in our present establishment the different arms exist in anything like their organizational proportions? What would be the peace employment of the extra officers resulting from the bill? All too apparent is it that this measure is merely another of these piece-meal measures by which the distorted fabric of our present military establishment has been built up. This legislation is not organizational or constructive in character.

The most serious phase of the present situation is, however, the apparently waning influence of the General Staff in the formulation of our military policy and legislation. None of the proposed legislation originated with that body or was even approved by it. The weakening of the influence of the General Staff is a matter of grave import to the Army at large. Before its establishment by Secretary Root, the government of the Army was entirely bureaucratic and the interests of the administrative services dominated the conduct of the affairs of the War Department. The General Staff, with the detail system, was designed to remedy this condition. It was to be a permanent continuous body charged with formulating and developing a stable military policy instead of the heterogeneous proposals made by whoever, for the time being, happened to have the ear of the Secretary of War. The report on the reorganization of the land forces represents the best fruits of its labors, and the Army has been educated to believe that the policy which is set forth would be the one by which the War Department would abide. It is not surprising, therefore, that the first attempt to break away from it has met with protest and opposition.

NATIONAL DEFENSE.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

There was an article in the Saturday Evening Post of Jan. 2 that rather called for some comment as it is pertinent. This article is headed "Junk." Here are some quotations from it: "In ten years we have spent \$2,500,000,000 on Army and Navy. We are now told, and it sounds plausible enough, that we have no Army worth mention," etc. "The regular expenditure of \$250,000,000 a year, then, just gets us nowhere at all in the matter of national defense." "Army and Navy money will be appropriated and spent in the future substantially as in the past." "The system will be the same directed by the same intelligence." "Has or has not our General Staff been responsible for the system and intelligence referred to for the last ten years?" "If its produce is only junk, then the more money, the more junk." "This implies that the two departments in the regular way of their duties cannot be trusted to discover grave defects and move for appropriate remedies. If this is so, they cannot be trusted at all."

Quoting from a story in the same number, "You ain't th' first man I evah met with a kitful of tools that didn't know how to use 'em." Just who is responsible for not furnishing a plan that would use the Regular Army to train an adequate number of reserves for reliable national

defense? This not only means reserves of enlisted men, but reserves of officers. No one has ever hinted that the Regular Army could not give this training. Note that this clears the regiments, and see whom it leaves.

Are we going to have a plan that will get plenty of men to accept military training from the Regular Army, or are we going to stick to the long service conditions that have always failed for us? Cannot our leaders see that we must quit trying to regularize military training and offer it on conditions that will induce enough men to accept it so that it may be nationalized?

INFANTRY.

STATISTICS OF JAPAN'S ARMY.

Honolulu, H.T.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The number of combatant and non-combatant Japanese troops in the war with Russia was not 860,000, as the Revue Militaire des Armées Etrangères declared it to be, but more than 1,500,000. This number had been put in the field in the period from January, 1904, till April, 1905, when in the last effort to compensate the huge losses, Japan could and had opposed to the Russian forces near Chsi-Ping Kai about a million men of all ranks.

The following official papers have been taken in consideration in making my statements: Publication by officials of Cemetery of Honor in Tokio and official report of Surgeon General of Japan, Kipke, published in the beginning of 1906, also reports of the Minister of War.

The latter announced the losses of Japan to be: Killed, 47,387; wounded, 172,425; and total losses of killed, wounded and sick, 554,885. The total number of deaths, according to the statement of officials of C. of H. is 135,169. Surgeon General Kipke in his calculations agrees with the latter statement, and finally says that Japan lost 14.58 per cent. of the actual number of engaged troops, which shows that such was more than 1,500,000.

Now I will show the estimate of strength of the nation in question, by all Powers, including "wise" Germany, in the year of 1904. It was as follows: Peace strength, 8,116 officers, 133,457 others, excluding the garrison of Formosa; war strength, 10,735 officers, 348,074 others, including all reserves.

To show further the differences between the expectations and realities, I will call attention to the following statement of my own: In January, 1905, in the battle which took place in and around Liao-ling the Russians were opposed by 300,000 in the following order: Japanese left, under General Oku, 65,000; center, under General Nodzu, 55,000; right, General Kuroki, 75,000; and on extreme right 20,000 of cavalry to oppose Russian General Mishchenko's Cossacks. In reserve of this army was General Nogi with at least 85,000. It was a great surprise to learn this for a Russian commander-in-chief who had in his command not more than 200,000 rifles, and never could think of such an opposition in time, when the greatest efforts have been made by Japan to assault Port Arthur, which required at least as many troops in his opinion.

This information is taken from publications of War Department of Japan at the close of 1915 and official report of Surgeon General Kipke. Both have been translated for the archives of certain War Department, to which I have had access. I feel assured that in future wars Japan would be able to mobilize without any difficulty 1,500,000 men.

WILLIAM J. BORESSOFF, R.R.V.

SOME BRITISH WAR ITEMS.

Brunswick, Ga., Feb. 22, 1915.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In Friday's papers there was a mention of Lieutenant Martin-Leak, Royal Army Medical Corps, British army, having been given a clasp to his Victoria Cross, which he so gallantly won during the Boer war. If this is as stated the event surely deserves more than passing notice. Parry in his book on the Victoria Cross states that the regulations allow only one cross to any party, but if the holder performs another deed worthy of this distinction he is given a clasp, to be attached to the one he has. Parry further states that up to the year of 1913 no clasp had ever been issued. As I have seen no mention heretofore of one being issued in this present war, and if Parry is correct, Surg. Lieut. Arthur Martin-Leake is the first man to have ever attained this high honor. To the surgeons of all armies who have invariably, under all circumstances, absolutely regardless of personal danger, stayed to the last ditch with their wounded, this is a fitting tribute, and I have no doubt that almost everyone will agree with me and be glad that this first clasp should have fallen to a member of this honorable profession.

I have a letter before me from a connection of mine, a young lieutenant in the Irish Guards, now at the front somewhere in France or Belgium. He writes that there is more mud where he is than he ever thought was in the whole world, and it ranges from two inches to four feet deep everywhere. His servant got stuck in it up to his waist, and it took four men two and a half hours to dig and haul him out, and in the process stretched one of his legs so badly that he can scarcely navigate, even on the "dot and go one" principle. He further says that they are often up to their waists in water in the trenches, but fortunately are relieved quite often. They are losing about five men per day in the regiment, who are generally hit in getting in or out of the trenches in the dark. The large German shells make a noise like an express train going rapidly through a tunnel, and the rifle bullets either whistle, whine or make a sharp, deafening crack as they pass. This phenomenon puzzles all, though some say that it is caused by the filling in of the vacuum behind the bullet, but the lieutenant wants to know why all of the bullets don't do the same way. He tells that one of his men's rifles got unexplainedly jammed, and when taken apart by the armorer a bullet was found, point down, in the bore, which proved without a doubt that it came from the Germans. The lieutenant, although in the Irish Guards, is not an Irishman, so this last matter can be taken seriously.

JOHN C. STILES.

The Almanach de Gotha for 1915 devotes six pages to the victims of the war in the section of counts, fifteen in that of barons, fifteen in the section devoted to knightly families whose patent of nobility dates back many generations, and sixteen pages in the record of the more recently ennobled.

CONFERENCE ACTION ON ARMY BILL.

The passage of the Army Appropriation bill by the Senate is noted on page 822. A conference committee of the Senate and House on Feb. 26 agreed on the provision by which permanent captains, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, shall be recommissioned as captains of the U.S. Army, to take rank immediately on lineal list after junior officers whose commissioned service equals or exceeds theirs. They shall not be promoted until officers of equal service have been advanced.

The amendment limiting Philippine service as agreed to provides that after Oct. 1, 1915, no officer or enlisted man of the Army shall, except upon his own request, be required to serve more than two years in the Philippines, or three years on the Panama Canal, except in case of insurrection or actual or threatened hostilities. Philippine Scouts are excepted.

The provision authorizing the President to restore retired officers to the active list upon the passing of physical and professional examination was agreed to by the committee.

The provision which permits the detail of medical officers to duty with civilian boards is stricken out.

Conferees are to report a disagreement on the provision for the revision of the Articles of War.

The House provision for the prohibition of the use of modified Taylor system of shop management is in disagreement.

The aviation increase of \$100,000 provided by the Senate is stricken out.

All claims of Army officers included in the bill by the Senate are stricken out on account of the insistence of the House conferees.

The total for the bill as agreed to will be about \$102,000,000.

Those who want to see the Pacific Ocean live up to its name and be free from future wars should read the essay of Major Henry C. Davis, U.S.M.C., in the current Proceedings of the Naval Institute, on our lack of a naval policy. To him it is plain that "the possession of an impregnable modern first-class naval base in the Far East would make a war in the Pacific almost out of the question." Such a base would have been obtained if the fifteen million dollars said to have been spent in Guam had been spent in small sums each year, all going to add to each year's progress. But unfortunately Guam is a shining example, perhaps the best, in the dominions of the United States of the naval policy which we have not. We have had Guam for nearly seventeen years, but to-day a fifty-foot steam launch sent out for use at the naval station cannot come through the channel to the small dock at the port under her own steam because she draws too much water. If this fact is not a sufficient indictment of the United States for not knowing how to take advantage of its naval possibilities, Major Davis would like to know what it shows. A million dollars spent each year at Guam in the development of a progressive building program would have given us ere this a defensive and offensive base that would be worth "its weight in gold" to the future of the United States in the Pacific Ocean. Another sad, melancholy example is afforded by Olongapo and Cavite, which have gone through the disorganizing process of changing back and forth, first one and then the other place being considered as the best for a naval base. Olongapo would require eighty or one hundred thousand men for its proper defense, nor can it be properly considered that a site requiring that number of men is a good place for a base. Cavite is too congested and there is not enough water, besides it would fall as the result of the fall of Manila, which is inevitable in a modern war because we have not the necessary army to protect it, nor could we get even the volunteers prepared in time. Major Davis believes that when his battalion was moved from Olongapo to Guam many of the officers believed that at last Guam was to be recognized as the right place for a naval base in the Pacific. It is for this reason that, beholding the great value of that island for a base, there has come home to him with crushing force the futility of many of the expenditures for national defense when they are not co-ordinated in one intelligent policy.

Secretary Bryan was on Feb. 22 notified by Special Agent John R. Silliman that he had arrived at Vera Cruz, to which point he had been sent to take up with General Carranza all diplomatic matters in which the United States makes representations to the Constitutionalists. The Carranza government has agreed to have the lights in Tampico harbor restored as well as all lights that have been ordered extinguished around Vera Cruz. The restoration of these lights followed complaint to General Carranza that several vessels had been damaged because some of the lights had been put out. According to reports made public by the State Department Feb. 23 General Villa's troops killed 1,500 Carranza soldiers at the battle of Zayula Feb. 19, and captured many others. After the battle Villa reported that he personally headed the columns pursuing the Carranza troops toward Manzanillo. Villa said his own losses consisted of 100 killed and 250 wounded. The defeat of General Carrasco, a Carranza commander, and the capture of Rosario, on the west coast of the republic, also were reported by Villa. Diplomatic envoys of various countries who have inquired as to the course of the United States Government in the Mexican situation have been advised informally that the outcome is being awaited of the conferences between Duval West, personal representative of President Wilson, with the different leaders, and between General Carranza and Charles A. Douglas, a Washington attorney now at Vera Cruz, and a friend of Secretary Bryan.

Col. George W. Goethals, U.S.A., writing in the March Scribner's on the Panama Canal says that if he had it to build over he would employ the same method that has been followed. It is impossible to say whether that system was cheaper or quicker than the contract one of Mr. Stevens. However, one of the associated contractors who saw the Canal when the Government work was well under way said it was being done more cheaply and quickly than would have been possible under the contract system, and that he and all the other contract bidders would have been ruined if their bid had been

accepted. At no time was there difficulty in obtaining competent and experienced men for the various positions, but unfortunately these men were not always selected, the employing official too often permitting the personal element to influence his choice for appointment or promotion; yet contractors would be influenced by the same considerations. The charge that there was no team work among the Canal employees is silly, in the opinion of Colonel Goethals, as all who watched the progress of the work and were capable of judging agreed on the high development of esprit de corps among the men. One of the unwritten fears respecting Government management was that politics would interfere, but this fear never for a moment threatened to be realized. This was one of the strong arguments for the contract system.

In a report to the U.S. Commissioner on Industrial Relations, William O. Thompson, counsel for the commission, announces the inauguration of machinery for collective bargaining between the government and its employees at the important government arsenal at Watertown, Mass. Mr. Thompson was detailed by the commission last summer to aid in an effort to adjust the differences that threatened to arise at Watertown to meet the objections of the men to the Taylor system of scientific management. He had the full co-operation of and numerous conferences with General Crozier, N. P. Alfias, of the Machinists' Union, and John R. O'Leary, of the Molders' Union, as well as with Colonel Wheeler, commanding officer of the arsenal. The plan devised by Mr. Thompson is incorporated in an order issued by General Crozier establishing a shop board, consisting of a representative of the arsenal and of the employees in the shop where the grievance arises. Differences in the board are to be referred to the arsenal board, consisting of an officer of the arsenal and a representative of the employees. There is provision for a further reference, if necessary, to the mediation board, consisting of five members, three appointed by the commanding officer and two by the employees. Appeal may be taken from the decision of the mediation board to a supreme mediation board of three members, one to be appointed by the Chief of Ordnance, one to be appointed by the employees of the arsenal, and these two to choose a third member as chairman. The findings of this board are subject to the approval of the Chief of Ordnance, with an appeal from him to the Secretary of War. General Crozier's order specifically states that the "employees are understood as not waiving any objections which they may have to any method or manner of work which may be in force in the said arsenal, such, for instance, as the stop-watch elemental time studies or the premium system of payment to employees." It is understood that if the experiment at Watertown proves successful the system will be extended to other arsenals.

Col. George W. Goethals, C.E., U.S.A., who among his other activities in connection with the Panama Canal is president of the Panama Railroad Company, has made his annual report to the stockholders, which the President of the United States has transmitted to Congress. The report covers the year ending June 30, 1914, and shows that after meeting the total cost of operation, together with fixed charges aggregating \$114,000.62, and charges for depreciation of rolling stock and floating plant equipment of \$262,226.76, there was a net income of \$2,303,339.96. During the same period \$1,236,329.33 was expended for additions to and betterments of plant and equipment. The practical opening of the canal in August required that any disturbing competition that would follow a continuance of the railroad's through-billing relations with its numerous foreign and domestic connecting steamship lines be avoided. It was therefore arranged to discontinue such relations, and in order to develop the railroad's running capacity in other directions it was decided to push to completion improvements at its terminals on both oceans to furnish facilities for the loading and discharging of vessels. It is expected that while the important revenue returns that have accrued through the independent operation of the railroad will be materially reduced by the diversion of its traffic to the canal, the canal revenues will be correspondingly increased, so that no material loss will result to the Government as owner of both properties. Capt. R. E. Wood, Cav., U.S.A., reports as chief quartermaster, saying that he does not consider the financial results of the year's business of the commissary department satisfactory, as there was a net loss of about \$37,000, not taking into account the depreciation of plant and equipment. The commissary reports for the fiscal year show a large net profit, but in figuring it some factors were omitted, such as cost of retail commissaries constructed from canal funds. Among changes in personnel Captain Wood notes that Col. Eugene T. Wilson resigned as subsistence officer Feb. 24, 1914; Capt. F. O. Whitlock was appointed subsistence officer Feb. 25, and assistant chief quartermaster April 1, 1914.

H. G. Wells in the New York Times of Feb. 21 suggests that the Congress which will be called at the end of the war to adjust the relations of the different states should be made permanent as a clearing house of international relationships and to abolish embassies. What remains of the ambassadorial apparatus might, he says, very well merge with the consular system and the embassy become an international court civility, a ceremonial vestige without any diplomatic value at all.

A communication sent from the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, this week, to commandants of navy yards and stations says, in part: "In order to discontinue any occasion for duplicating or paralleling the work of resident purchasing pay officers ashore who are in a position to know the local market more thoroughly than visiting ships' pay officers possibly could, it is desired to make contracts for all ports usually visited by naval vessels for as nearly as possible all articles of provisions which a reasonable variety in the subsistence of the Navy demands. To this end, it is requested that hereafter requisitions be submitted by the general storekeeper for all provisions now covered by quarterly contracts, together with such of the following season fruits and vegetables and other items as in the opinion of the general storekeeper will be readily procurable in the local market and reasonable in price during

the period covered by the requisition. Seasoned fruits: Peaches, pears, cherries, grapes, berries, cranberries, watermelons and cantaloupes. Season vegetables: Turnips, close trimmed, carrots, close trimmed, tomatoes, beets, close trimmed, onions, green, trimmed with about one inch tops and no roots, in bunches, squash, pumpkins, string beans, green peas in pods, corn, green, sugar, on ear in husks, spinach, cauliflower, close trimmed, lettuce, well headed, cucumbers, celery, in stalks, radishes, in bunches, rhubarb, in bunches, parsnips, egg plant and green and red peppers. Miscellaneous items: Pumpkin, canned, apples, canned, pineapple, canned, clams, oysters, ice cream, powdered sugar, citron, cayenne pepper, shredded cocoanut, Worcestershire sauce and vermicelli."

The International Engineering Congress to be held Sept. 20-25 at San Francisco, Cal., in connection with the Panama-Pacific Exposition will record its transactions in from seven to nine volumes, covering all important phases of engineering work. Volume I. of the Transactions will comprise a unique series of papers on the engineering of the Panama Canal. The various topics and subdivisions of the work have been arranged by Col. G. W. Goethals, C.E., U.S.A., who has also selected the author for the treatment of each paper, and he will himself contribute the introductory chapter. The various authors are in general the officers who were in direct charge of the actual work of construction, and the collection of papers thus becomes a first-hand account of the engineering of the Panama Canal, written by the men who were in immediate and responsible charge of the undertaking. The papers will be profusely illustrated. Membership in the congress with the privilege of purchasing any or all of the volumes of the proceedings is open to all interested in engineering work. For full particulars apply to W. A. Cattell, secretary, 417 Foxcroft Building, San Francisco, Cal.

From a private letter we obtain these bits of humor which may serve to brighten up the grim visage of war: "The Jason, as you know, brought over Christmas gifts for the various countries. In the task of delivering them, there was a mix up with the result that a number of English children received notes something like this: 'Dear Fritz, I hope you are having a happy Christmas and that your gallant sailors will soon send the English fleet to the bottom of the sea' while the German kids were receiving: 'Dear Tommie, A happy Christmas to you and may the dreadful Germans soon be beaten by your soldiers.'" Again: "A certain British colonel went among his men advising them to do as much as possible for their wives. He came across one man who, he thought, was neglectful and he suggested that he send his wife six pence a week more. 'Do you really think, Colonel, that I should?' 'Yes, I do, and I am not speaking to you as a Colonel, but as your friend.' 'Well, sir, if you say so, I will try, but I am already giving her a motor and £2,000 a year!'"

With the understanding that it is to be taken up early next session, the Navy Personnel bill was laid aside by the House Committee on Naval Affairs. Chairman Padgett announced his intention of insisting upon the consideration of the bill early next session, and he will have the support of some of the most influential members of the committee. The plucking board agitation, both in the House and the Senate, has called attention of the Senators and Members to the importance of some personnel legislation. The bill submitted by the Department this session will be the basis upon which the House committee will work in formulating this measure. Hearings will be had in order to give the Service an opportunity to express itself on the proposed legislation. It is the opinion of two or three members of the committee that officers from the fleet should be called when the hearings take place.

The Army will be represented in the Panama-Pacific polo games, which take place from March 15 to May 1, by three teams. A team will be selected from the 2d Division at Texas City, another from the Southern Department, and the third from the Western Department. The exposition authorities have agreed to transport five officers, four attendants and sixteen mounts for each team. On account of the war it is doubtful if there will be very many, if any, entries from foreign armies. The military features of the polo games will consist largely of contests between Army and National Guard teams.

Commodore Jacob W. Miller, N.M.N.Y., chairman of the board of governors of the New York State Nautical School, and Fred B. Dalzell, chairman of the executive committee, on Feb. 25 requested public support for their request to Congress for an appropriation of \$100,000. The money is desired for the purchase of a merchant steamship to be used as a state training ship instead of the U.S.S. Newport, which is too small. It is declared that there is great need of trained young men for officers of an American merchant marine as well as for the proposed naval reserve. The project is one deserving of support.

Gen. Francis V. Greene conceived the idea of holding a public debate in Buffalo on Feb. 7 for the benefit of the unemployed of the city. Frederick R. Cowdert was selected to represent France, Frederick W. Whitridge spoke for England, Dr. Edmund von Mach for Germany and Dr. Toyokichi Iyenaga for Japan. General Greene presided. Realizing the interest with which each representative would approach his theme, General Greene limited the time of each speaker to twenty-five minutes. Nearly two thousand persons were present and about that number of dollars was realized for the relief funds.

The Army and Navy General Hospital at Hot Springs, Ark., is being taxed to its full capacity. All of the accommodations for officers are full. Congress should take some steps to increase the capacity of the hospital.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Rear Admiral George S. Willits, U.S.N., was retired for age on Feb. 21, 1915, and this is the first Navy retirement for age this year. Being an extra number in his grade, the retirement creates no vacancy. Rear Admiral Willits was born in Pennsylvania Feb. 21, 1853, and entered the Navy Oct. 1, 1873, as a cadet engineer. He became an assistant engineer in July, 1877; passed assistant engineer in 1885, lieutenant commander in 1890, commander in 1904, captain July 1, 1908, and was promoted rear admiral March 26, 1913. The first service of Rear Admiral Willits after graduation was in the Enterprise, 1877-80, on special service. Other service included special duty at Franklin Institute, 1882-4; in the Marion, Asiatic Station, 1884-7; in the Boston on special service, 1887-9; on special duty at Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, 1889-90; at Naval Academy, 1890-91; in the Boston and Monterey, Pacific Station, 1891-94; Cramps shipyard, January, 1894, and in the Minneapolis, 1894-96. He was inspector of steel July, 1896; in the Marblehead, October, 1897, to 1900, and was assigned to duty on inspection duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering October, 1900. Subsequent duty included: 1902 to 1904, chief engineer, U.S.S. Baltimore; 1904, fleet engineer, U.S. flagship Kearsarge; 1905 to 1907, inspector of machinery, Philadelphia, Pa., and Camden, N.J.; 1908 and 1909, engineer officer, Puget Sound Navy Yard, and 1909, inspector of engineering material, Philadelphia and Harrisburg, Pa.

Following promotions in the Army are not included in those appearing under our Army head: First Lieut. Charles Abel, 15th Inf., to be captain, Feb. 12, vice Capt. John E. Woodward, unassigned, promoted; 1st Lieut. Walter E. Gunter, 18th Inf., to be captain, Feb. 13, vice Capt. James T. Moore, 27th Inf., promoted; 2d Lieut. Harry B. Crea, 24th Inf., to be first lieutenant, Feb. 12, vice 1st Lieut. Charles Abel, promoted; 2d Lieut. Robert C. Cotton, 20th Inf., to be first lieutenant, Feb. 13, vice 1st Lieut. Walter E. Gunter, promoted; 2d Lieut. John Kennard, 12th Inf., appointed second lieutenant in Cavalry, effective Jan. 13.

Col. John M. Clem, Q.M. Corps, has been nominated for the rank of brigadier general on the retired list. He is the last Civil War officer on the active list.

Lieut. (J.G.) George W. Kenyon, U.S.N., promoted lieutenant Feb. 24, 1915.

First Lieut. Clayton B. Vogel, U.S.M.C., is promoted captain Feb. 25, 1915; 2d Lieut. Fred S. N. Erskins, U.S.M.C., is promoted first lieutenant Feb. 25, 1915.

RECENT DEATHS.

Brig. Gen. Lorenzo W. Cooke, retired, whose death in San Diego, Cal., Feb. 15, 1915, we briefly noted in our last issue, was born at Round Top, N.Y., June 8, 1847. He entered the Army as a private and served through all the grades as a commissioned officer to brigadier general, with the exception of colonel. He joined the 27th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry July 26, 1862, serving as private and corporal until December in that year, when he enlisted in the 13th U.S. Infantry. He served throughout the Civil War in that regiment as a private, and in December, 1865, became a private in the general service of the Army. In September, 1866, he was appointed a second lieutenant in the 3d U.S. Infantry, and when mustered out in the reorganization of the Army, on Jan. 1, 1871, was a first lieutenant. In October, 1871, he was again appointed a second lieutenant in the 3d Infantry, and was promoted captain in 1892. He was promoted major, 26th Infantry, in 1901, in the meantime serving with the 3d Infantry in Cuba in the war with Spain. He was promoted lieutenant colonel in 1904, and was appointed a brigadier general on March 9, 1906, retiring March 24, 1906, at his own request, after forty years' service.

Chief Engr. Alfred Adamson, U.S.N., retired, died at Brookline, Mass., Feb. 22, 1915. He had the rank of rear admiral, and was born in New York Sept. 19, 1836. He entered the Navy May 13, 1861, as third assistant engineer, and joined the Pawnee. He participated in numerous actions on the Potomac River during the summer of 1861, and also in the capture of Hatteras Inlet and Port Royal, besides taking part in a number of other engagements on the coast from Charleston, S.C., to Fernandina, Fla. He was engineer in charge of the latter vessel and was in numerous actions incident in trying to capture or destroy blockade runners. He took part in the capture of Fort Fisher, and in the Montauk also assisted in the capture of Fort Strong and other fortifications in the Cape Fear River. The Montauk also took part in the capture of Wilmington. He was promoted to first assistant engineer in 1865, and after being on duty in Washington he was ordered on duty with the European Squadron in the Ticonderoga. Among other duties he served in the Franklin; at the navy yard, Philadelphia, and in April, 1872, was attached to the Tuscarora, of the Pacific Squadron. He also served in the Monocacy, of the Asiatic Squadron, and subsequently, among other duties, served at Philadelphia; in the Swatara, of the Asiatic Station; in the Iroquois, of the Pacific Station; in the receiving ship Wabash; the Yorktown, of the Pacific Station; the monitor Miantonomah, of the North Atlantic Station, and at the navy yard, Boston. He was retired Sept. 19, 1898, for age.

Comdr. John Bradford Briggs, U.S.N., retired, died of heart disease Feb. 23, 1915, at his residence in Washington, D.C. Funeral services were held at Everett, Mass., where interment was made in Woodlawn Cemetery there. Commander Briggs was born in Chelsea, Mass., March 1, 1849. He was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1869, and served at sea for the next twenty years or more. For several years he was an instructor in the Naval Academy. During the Spanish-American War he was executive officer of the battleship Baltimore, at the battle of Manila Bay. He was afterward commander of the Baltimore and of the Concord during the days of the Philippine insurrection. He was a member of many societies, including the Spanish War Veterans, Society of the Carabao, Manila Bay Society and the Society of Descendants of the Mayflower. A son, Dr. John B. Briggs, jr., and a grandson survive him.

Col. James B. Quinn, U.S.A., retired, died in Woodstock, Md., on Feb. 23, 1915. Colonel Quinn was born in Ohio June 9, 1843. He was appointed to the Military Academy from Ohio July 1, 1862, and was graduated No. 8 in his class, June 18, 1866, being assigned as a

second lieutenant in the Engineers. Among other duties he served as assistant engineer in the improvement of the harbors of Lake Michigan until September, 1867; was on temporary duty on the survey of the Union and Central Pacific Railways in 1876, and in 1878 he was on the survey of the boundary line between the states of Virginia and West Virginia. From 1883 until 1886 he was in charge of the improvement of the Yellowstone River and of various harbors on Lake Superior, defenses of New Mexico, etc. He was promoted captain in 1879, major in 1888, lieutenant colonel in 1903 and colonel in 1906. He was retired for age June 9, 1907.

Capt. Arthur E. Harding, U.S.M.C., shot and killed himself in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 24, 1915. No reason can be assigned for his act. He had been under treatment for his nerves, and just before he shot himself he had despatched a message to his physician that his condition was greatly improved and joked freely with the messenger. Captain Harding was a resident of Quincy, Ill., where he was born April 15, 1873. He was appointed a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps in July, 1899, and was commissioned captain in March, 1903. Prior to his appointment to the Marine Corps he served as a volunteer in an Illinois Infantry regiment during the Spanish War. He served in China during the Boxer trouble, and also in the expedition to Vera Cruz. He also served in Washington as an aid to President Taft. In July, 1910, he was assigned to special duty in the office of the Judge Advocate General of the Navy at the Navy Department and served there until a few weeks ago, when he was attached to the marine expedition sent to protect American interests in Santo Domingo. When those marines returned to the United States a short time ago Captain Harding was detailed to duty with the 1st Regiment at the advanced base of marines at Philadelphia, and that was his status when he died. His wife was awaiting word in Washington from her husband concerning a social engagement they had when news reached her of his death, and she at once left for Philadelphia. He had no financial difficulties, it is declared.

Capt. James H. Sands, U.S.A., retired, died at his home in Tolona, Ill., Feb. 22, 1915. He was born in Indiana July 23, 1835, and during the Civil War served as a first lieutenant and captain in the 6th Indiana Cavalry. He was appointed a second lieutenant in the 6th U.S. Cavalry in September, 1867; was promoted first lieutenant in 1869, and was retired Nov. 30, 1879, for disability in the line of duty. He was advanced to captain on the retired list for Civil War service in April, 1904.

Mrs. Ada Iddings Thomason, wife of Capt. Henry D. Thomason, Med. Corps, U.S.A., died at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Feb. 25, 1915. The remains were sent to Albion, Mich., for interment.

Mrs. John Erwin, sr., wife of John Erwin, sr., who served as a first lieutenant in the latter part of the Civil War, and mother of Lieut. W. W. Erwin, 9th U.S. Cav., and Lieut. V. P. Erwin, 6th U.S. Field Art., died at Chapman, Kas., Feb. 19, 1915.

Capt. Roswell H. Mason, a veteran of the Civil War and a companion of the Illinois Commandery, M.O.L. I.U.S., died a few days ago of pneumonia at St. Luke's Hospital, Chicago, Ill. He was a son of the late Roswell B. Mason, Mayor of Chicago at the time of the fire in 1871. He was born at Bridgeport, Conn., in 1841, and enlisted as a private in the 72d Illinois Infantry during the Civil War. He served until the close of the war and rose to the rank of captain. He served as recorder of the Illinois Commandery of the M.O.L.I.U.S. from 1896 and had been a member of the council-in-chief of the legion for the last three years. Prior to the war Captain Mason was on his father's staff as engineer in charge of building the Illinois Central Railroad. Later he was appointed United States surveyor general for the state (then territory) of Montana, serving from 1877 to 1881. In 1883 he was general manager of the P. and I. Railway Company in Florida. He is survived by his widow and two sons, Elmer B. and Roy Mason, all of whom reside in New York city.

Mr. James Buchanan Henry, who died near Miami, Fla., Feb. 17, 1915, has three sons in the Service of the United States. They are Lieut. J. B. Henry, jr., 13th U.S. Cav., Naval Constr. Sidney M. Henry, U.S.N., and P.A. Surg. Reginald B. Henry, U.S.N. Other surviving sons are William C. A. Henry, Robert E. Henry and Frank Anderson Henry, U.S. Consul, Santo Domingo.

Admiral Birleff, formerly Russian Minister of Marine, died at Petrograd, Russia, Feb. 19, 1915. He was born on March 16, 1844. Admiral Alexei Birleff was at one time a member of the Council of the Russian Empire and of the Naval Board. He was named for the supreme command of the Russian forces in the Pacific on May 20, 1905. Admiral Birleff was appointed head of the Russian Admiralty in July, 1905. He resigned in 1907, following his support of the charges against England that were made by Vice Admiral Rojestvensky.

Mrs. Zuleima B. Jackson, widow of Major John J. Jackson, U.S.A., died at Washington, D.C., Feb. 16, 1915.

Mr. Allen R. Dearborn, half-brother of Major F. D. Webster, U.S.A., died at Missoula, Mont., Feb. 15, 1915.

Mr. John McArthur, father of Capt. J. C. McArthur, 10th U.S. Inf., died at Seattle, Wash., Jan. 26, 1915.

Mrs. Raphael J. Moses, mother of Lieut. Col. L. H. Moses, U.S.M.C., died at her residence, 46 West Ninety-seventh street, New York city, Jan. 25, 1915.

Mrs. Mary Weeks Cole, mother of Lieut. Comdr. Cyrus W. Cole, U.S.N., died at Toledo, Ohio, Feb. 12, 1915.

Mrs. Frances Kates, of No. 1 Spruce street, San Francisco, Cal., has received the news of the death of her sister, Mrs. Augusta P. Lange, who passed away Jan. 31 at the home of her niece, Mrs. Ennalls Waggaman, in Annapolis, Md. Mrs. Kates has received many letters of sympathy.

The death on Feb. 1, 1915, at Pensacola, Fla., is announced of Col. Frank L. Mayes, editor and manager for the past nineteen years of the Pensacola Journal.

Mr. Lambert Suydam Quackenbush, father of Mrs. Sam Van Leer, wife of Captain Van Leer, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., died in New York city Feb. 17, 1915. He was a prominent real estate lawyer and came of distinguished ancestry, the first of his ancestors to come to this country being Peter Quackenbush, who arrived here in 1623. Mr. Quackenbush was born at Hebron, N.Y., and was the son of the late Rev. Daniel McLaren Quackenbush, for thirty years pastor of the Prospect Hill Reformed Church. Mr. Quackenbush was graduated from the Law School of New York University. He served through the Civil War with the 22d N.Y. Volunteer Infantry. His wife, who was Miss Alice Hermione Wheaton, whom he married in 1873, died eight months ago. Mr. Quackenbush is survived by a brother, Abraham C. Quackenbush, a son and six daughters.

A correspondent writing from Kearney, Neb., Feb. 24, 1915, announces the death there of Mr. Walter Warren Barney, father of Lieut. Arthur Barney, U.S.N., age fifty-four. He was one of the most prominent men of Nebraska. His death resulted from complications setting in after an operation for appendicitis, and was very sudden.

Mrs. Charlotte B. Grahame, widow of Capt. Hugh R. Grahame, U.S.R.C.S., died at New London, Conn., Feb. 22, 1915.

Mrs. Odilia Logan, widow of Capt. William Logan, 7th U.S. Inf., died at Washington, D.C., Feb. 22, in the seventy-sixth year of her age.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

On March 30, 1915, Miss Elizabeth G. Wyly, daughter of Mrs. R. D. Wyly, of Jacksonville, Fla., will start to China in response to the "Call of the Sea" and become a daughter of Uncle Sam's Navy. Two years ago the young lady accompanied her aunt, Mrs. W. J. Zalesky, wife of Passed Assistant Surgeon Zalesky, U.S.N., who was then en route to his new station at Cavite, P.I. It was then that the young lady learned to love the sea, the Navy and those who go down to the sea in ships; and only her youthfulness prevented her then joining the Navy. Last year her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. John T. Dismukes, of St. Augustine, Fla., visited their daughter, Mrs. Zalesky, and on returning home Miss Wyly accompanied them. "But the soothing, or disturbing, influences of being rocked in the cradle of the deep," writes a correspondent, "controlled; and ever since the sad sea waves have murmured and murmured under the young lady's window until it became a screaming Call of the Sea, and the young lady is packing for her journey to Shanghai, China, where on her arrival, about April 25, 1915, she will become the wife of Ensign Robert Potter Molten, U.S.N. Mr. Molten is on duty aboard the Helena at Shanghai. Thus Miss Bessie saw, was seen, wooed and won, and her dream of a (near) 'Life on the Ocean Wave' will be realized. The young lady will journey alone to San Francisco, where Mrs. Molten, the mother of the happy man, his sister, Mrs. Van Keuren, wife of Naval Constr. A. H. Van Keuren, U.S.N., and his brother will see the little darling safely aboard the Mongolian, which good ship and its genial captain will (none too fast) carry her to the arms of her sailor boy."

P.A. Surg. William E. Eaton, U.S.N., and Miss Fanny Houwe Fiske were married at Washington, D.C., Feb. 20, 1915, by the Rev. Frank P. Woodbury. The bride wore white satin and tulle, with garniture of pink rosebuds, and in her bouquet of lilies of the valley was a pink orchid. Dr. and Mrs. Eaton were unattended. They used the double ring service. A feature of the occasion was the cutting of a large wedding cake by the bride with the sword of the groom. Mrs. N. R. Fiske, mother of the bride, and Mrs. E. R. Eaton and Mr. Robert Eaton, mother and brother of Dr. Eaton, went from Boston for the wedding. The other guests included Lieut. and Mrs. Shafroth, U.S.N., Captain Woodson, U.S.A., Surg. Gen. and Mrs. Braisted, U.S.N., Dr. and Mrs. Halcomb, U.S.A., Dr. R. F. Sheehan, U.S.N. After a short reception Dr. and Mrs. Eaton left for a journey South. Mrs. Eaton traveled in a smart suit of blue cloth, with black hat of straw and silk. Upon their return they will live in Washington, the bridegroom being an assistant to the Surgeon General of the Navy.

Mrs. Julius Disney Willis, formerly of New Orleans, announces the engagement of her daughter, Maude, to Lieut. Clyde Rush Abraham, 27th U.S. Inf. No date has been set for the wedding.

An interesting event at Fort McKinley, Me., Feb. 21, was the tea given by Major and Mrs. James L. Bevans, U.S.A., for the members of the garrison, at which they announced in a very pretty fashion the engagement of their daughter, Dorothy Millikin, to Capt. Floyd Kramer, M.C., U.S.A. The announcement was immediately followed by good wishes and the drinking of toasts. Some beautiful vocal selections were rendered during the afternoon. "Miss Bevans," writes a correspondent, "has been exceedingly popular with men, women and children throughout her Army experience for her sweetness and sincerity. Captain Kramer, too, has many friends in the Army, where his professional ability has won him an enviable standing with his associates."

The engagement has been announced of Miss Janet Sebree-Smith, of San Diego, Cal., to Mr. E. Bartlett Webster, also of San Diego. Miss Sebree-Smith is the daughter of Mrs. Annie Sebree-Smith and the late Captain Sebree-Smith, Art. Corps, U.S.A., also a sister of Lieut. Selwyn D. Smith, 10th Cav. Mr. Webster is president of the Bartlett Estate Company, of San Diego, and also has large interests in San Diego county. The wedding will take place in April.

The marriage is announced of Miss Louise D. Wyllie to Mr. W. R. Cuddy, of New York, Feb. 20, 1915, in Grace Chapel, San Francisco, Cal. The bride is the sister of Major R. E. Wyllie, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A. Mr. and Mrs. Cuddy will reside at 1091 Bush street, San Francisco.

Mrs. George Bliss has announced the engagement of her daughter, Ruth Alice Bliss, and Capt. Lewis Hayes Watkins, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A. The wedding will take place in the spring.

Mr. and Mrs. David Barry, of Washington, have recently announced the engagement of their daughter, Cora, to Mr. J. Rex. Shoemaker, of Plainfield, N.J. Miss Barry is a sister of Lieut. James R. Barry, U.S.N., and Lieut. David S. Barry, U.S.M.C. The wedding will take place next autumn.

PERSONALS.

(Contributions to this column are always welcome.)

Mrs. John F. Luby has returned to 1606 K street, Washington, after several weeks' visit in Philadelphia.

A son was born to Lieut. and Mrs. Selwyn D. Smith, 10th U.S. Cav., at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., Feb. 15, 1915.

Miss Heather Baxter is now visiting her aunt, Mrs. Worthington, wife of Rear Admiral W. F. Worthington, U.S.N., at 111 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Mrs. Clement A. F. Flagler, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Flagler, U.S.A., was hostess at a bridge luncheon in Washington, D.C., on Feb. 23.

Commodore G. R. Salisbury, U.S.N., sailed on Feb. 25 on the steamship Mexico, of the Ward Line, for Nassau, Bahama Islands.

A daughter was born on Feb. 18, 1915, to the wife of Capt. W. A. Wickline, Med. Corps, U.S.A.

A daughter, Elizabeth, was born to Lieut. and Mrs. Walter W. Lorschbough, U.S.N., at Boston, Mass., Feb. 20, 1915.

Commander Mischew, the recently appointed Naval Attaché of the Russian Embassy, arrived in Washington on Feb. 20.

Mrs. Ira Davenport, of New York, will be the house guest of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Henry G. Sharpe in Washington during the coming week.

Asst. Surg. and Mrs. A. C. Thompson, who were at 820 Seventeenth street, Washington, the early part of this winter, are now located at 1752 S street.

Miss Elizabeth Evans, daughter of Col. and Mrs. William P. Evans, U.S.A., is the guest of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Henry A. Shaw at West Point, N.Y.

P.A. Surg. William L. Irvine, U.S.N., was operated upon for appendicitis at the Naval Hospital at Newport, R.I., on Feb. 18.

Mrs. Carl F. Hartmann, who has been spending several weeks in New York as the guest of the S. W. McCreerys, has joined Major Hartmann in Washington.

Mrs. Edward A. Sturges, wife of Captain Sturges, U.S.A., of Fort Myer, Va., is in New York, N.Y., for a brief stay with Mr. and Mrs. James Wilder, of Honolulu.

William J. Behringer, a trooper in the 12th U.S. Cavalry, who is now being tried as a deserter, has been declared a German spy by Alfred Crebbin, British Vice Consul in Denver, Colo.

Miss Beatrice Clover, the debutante daughter of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Richardson Clover, U.S.N., of Washington, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Warren E. Dennis in New York.

Mrs. Josephus Daniels was the guest of honor at a luncheon of twenty-one covers given by Mrs. Joseph E. Thropp in Washington on Feb. 23. Baskets filled with quantities of spring blossoms formed the table decorations.

Mrs. Seaton Schroeder, wife of Rear Admiral Schroeder, U.S.N., has arrived at Newport, R.I., to visit her daughter, Mrs. Moulton K. Johnson, wife of Surgeon Johnson, U.S.N., at their residence on Kay terrace.

Lieut. Gen. and Mrs. Samuel B. M. Young were hosts at their annual buffet luncheon in celebration of George Washington's birthday at their quarters at Soldier's Home. There were about 100 guests, and the decorations were appropriate for the day.

Lieut. and Mrs. Max B. Garber, U.S.A., are established at the Sherman House, corner of Jefferson and Seventh streets, Boise, Idaho, where they expect to remain for the next few months. Lieutenant Garber is on duty with the Idaho National Guard.

Mrs. Rosanna M. Nagle, widow of Col. Garret Nagle, U.S.A., who died Sept. 7, 1914, left a net estate of \$114,005, according to a transfer tax appraisal filed Feb. 23 with William Boardman, Deputy State Controller of New York. Mrs. Alice Farley, niece, receives \$54,064; Katherine Breen, for years nurse of Mrs. Nagle, receives \$8,000; charities receive \$13,000, and the rest goes to nephews and nieces.

Lieut. William H. Weggenmann, 12th Co., U.S. Coast Art., at Fort Wright, N.Y., is reported missing. He received a leave from Feb. 14 to Feb. 18, and has not returned to his post nor has word been received from him. The Lieutenant's wife is said to be in great distress over her husband's disappearance. Lieutenant Weggenmann is a native of Delaware, and was appointed to the Army from civil life Dec. 20, 1911.

Major and Mrs. F. T. Woodbury, U.S.A., go to the Canal Zone on March 17 on the transport Buford, the Major being attached to the 29th U.S. Infantry. They are attending farewell dinners and suppers in both garrison and town of Columbus, and will spend a short leave prior to sailing for Panama in visiting Mrs. Woodbury's family home in West Thirty-fourth street, New York city, and visiting Gen. and Mrs. Borden. Mrs. Woodbury's son, Mr. Benton Fremont, will go to Columbus to bid farewell to his mother.

The Commandant of the Washington Navy Yard and Mrs. Edward Eberle were hosts at a tea dance in their quarters at the navy yard on Feb. 20 in compliment to their house guest, Miss Mildred Worth, of Providence, R.I., the fiancée of their son, Mr. Edward Eberle, jr. The reception rooms were decorated with roses, carnations and ferns, and the band of the U.S.S. Mayflower played for the dancing. Mrs. Randolph Harrison, mother of Mrs. Eberle, and Mrs. Richard Wainwright, wife of Rear Admiral Wainwright, U.S.N., assisted at the tea table, and Mrs. Chester Wells, wife of Commander Wells, U.S.N., served punch.

Representative Augustus P. Gardner, of Massachusetts, who has been foremost in the effort to provide better preparation for the national defense, has received a letter from Charles J. Bonaparte, of Baltimore, former Secretary of the Navy, in which Mr. Bonaparte contends that the fleet should be greatly strengthened without loss of time. "In my opinion," says Mr. Bonaparte, in part, "an extremely grave responsibility is incurred at this critical moment by an American who, in whatever capacity or with whatever motives, does much or little or anything at all toward denying to the fighting men of the Navy whatever they say is really needful for the fulfillment of their duty."

The local association in San Diego, Cal., of the California Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., held its twenty-fourth annual banquet at the U. S. Grant Hotel Feb. 13, with ladies present. The invocation was pronounced by Rev. Dr. R. D. Hollington, chaplain. The song, "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow," was sung for him. Major Vogdes announced that Judge Puterbaugh was unable to preside and that Major Maize would act as toastmaster. After the banquet a toast to President Wilson was given. The song "America" next was given, and was followed by a glowing description of the Panama-California Exposition by Capt. R. P. Rifenberck, military aid to President G. A. Davidson. An address on Lincoln was given by Judge M. A. Luce. "The Star-Spangled Banner" was sung, after which the San Diego Army and Navy Academy was discussed by Commandant Davis. Major Maize told of the order and its affiliations and impressed on the members that this was the twenty-fourth annual banquet. The song, "Drink Heartily to the Absent," meant much to those whose ranks are thinning out each year. Admiral U. Sebree, U.S.N., spoke on the Navy. "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," was sung. Military, surgical and medical progress was discussed by Dr. D. Goehner. Col. R. V. Dodge, California National Guard, spoke of the National Guard. U. S. Grant, jr., was the next speaker. Col. C. H. Rippey told of his enlistment days. A. Billashi, son of Major Billashi, deceased, followed.

Comdr. and Mrs. William D. MacDougall were dinner hosts in Washington on Feb. 20, entertaining in honor of the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Daniels.

The little daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Frank P. Amos, of Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., has been seriously ill with pneumonia, but is now convalescing.

Mrs. Paulding, wife of Col. William Paulding, U.S.A., who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Bunce, in Middletown, Conn., has returned to her home in Fairfield, Conn.

Mrs. Stimson Brown, wife of Professor Brown, U.S.N., is in New York, N.Y., for several weeks, where she is convalescing from a severe attack of grip.

A daughter, Marian Elizabeth, was born to Capt. W. A. Wickline, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Wickline at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Feb. 18, 1915.

Mrs. George L. Smith, wife of Lieut. Comdr. George L. Smith, has gone to Bermuda for a month or six weeks, and her address will be Hamilton Hotel.

A daughter, Nan Secor, was born at New York city Feb. 17, 1915, to the wife of Lieut. Robert W. Clark, jr., C.A.C., stationed at Fort Wadsworth, N.Y.

Mr. William Van C. Brandt, class 1911, U.S.N.A., has recently been appointed manager of the Electric Storage Battery Company's Pittsburgh office. He was at the Academy from July 8, 1907, to Feb. 3, 1910.

Comdr. and Mrs. Archibald H. Davis, Capt. and Mrs. Mark L. Bristol and Lieut. Col. and Mrs. William M. Wright were among the dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. Campbell Graef in Washington Feb. 22.

Mrs. Louis Neilson is spending some time at the Peggy Stewart Inn, Annapolis, Md., to be near her son, who is a midshipman at the U.S. Naval Academy. Mrs. Neilson is a daughter of Rear Admiral Rodgers, U.S.N.

Miss McGowan, daughter of Rear Admiral John McGowan, U.S.N., was hostess at a small tea in Washington Feb. 24 to meet Miss Elizabeth McLean, daughter of Rear Admiral Thomas C. McLean, U.S.N., who is her house guest.

Among those entertaining supper parties at the Shoreham Hotel, Washington, on Feb. 22, were The Adjutant General of the Army and Mrs. Henry P. McCain, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Walter McLean and Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Gilbert S. Galbraith.

The Order of Washington held its annual banquet at the Hotel Richmond, Washington, on Feb. 24, with Rear Admiral Charles H. Stockton, U.S.N., as toastmaster. The Order has greatly extended its activities during the past year by an increase of membership in all parts of the United States.

The last Philadelphia Orchestra concert of the season was held at the National Theater in Washington Feb. 23. Among those present were Brig. Gen. and Mrs. William Crozier, Mrs. Hugh L. Scott, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. George Andrews, Mrs. George Sternberg, the Misses Sheridan and Lieut. Lawrence Townsend, U.S.N.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Cunningham Bergner Fletcher, of Philadelphia, are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter on Feb. 15. Mrs. Fletcher was formerly Miss Frances Brooks, daughter of Colonel Brooks, U.S.A., and is a niece of Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson, U.S.A., with whom she made her home before her marriage.

The tenth annual convention of the Navy League of the United States will be held at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, San Francisco, Cal., March 25 to 27, 1915. Arrangements have been made for a special train for a trans-continental tour, via the Pennsylvania Railroad, and an attractive itinerary has been arranged. This begins March 11 and ends March 22.

Among the guests at the annual banquet of the Society of the Cincinnati, held at the Waldorf, New York, N.Y., on Feb. 22, were Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, U.S.N., Capt. Antonin Martin, Naval Attaché of the French Embassy; Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, of the N.G.N.Y., and Paymr. Gen. Edwin Stewart, U.S.N.

A meeting of the Vermont Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., was held in Burlington Feb. 17, and the following were admitted to membership: Lieut. William G. Meade, 2d Cav., U.S.A., Aaron Hinman Grout, of Newport, and Chandler Stephen Gates, of Burlington. The following were appointed members of a committee to nominate candidates for office to be elected at the annual meeting in May: Theodore S. Peck, of Burlington; Daniel W. Smead, of Essex Junction; E. A. Howe, of Ludlow; Kittredge Haskins, of Brattleboro; Henry T. Cushman, of Bennington.

"Single Oak," the suburban residence of the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Daniels, was the scene of a delightful reception on Feb. 19, when Mrs. Daniels entertained in compliment to the Society of Sponsors of the American Navy. Pink azaleas and ferns formed the decorations, and the band of the U.S.S. Dolphin played during the afternoon. The members of the Society of Sponsors assisted in receiving, and also Mrs. Adelaide Worth Bagley, Mrs. Martin E. Trench, Mrs. Matthew E. Scott, Mrs. R. S. Griffin. At the tea table were Mrs. William C. Redfield and Mrs. Samuel J. Graham.

Admiral Baron Dewa, of Japan, the Mikado's representative at the Panama Exposition, was the guest of Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, commandant of the navy yard in Brooklyn, N.Y., Feb. 24. The party was escorted by Lieut. Ralph P. Craft, junior aid to the commandant. Admiral Dewa was greeted by Rear Admiral Usher, Capt. George E. Burd, industrial manager of the navy yard, and Comdr. B. F. Hutchinson, senior aid to the commandant. Admiral Dewa was conducted about the navy yard and shown what there was of interest.

Comdr. Ralph Earle, U.S.N., of the gunboat Dolphin, and Capt. Douglas MacArthur, U.S.A., of the General Staff, of Washington, D.C., were at the Hotel Astor for several days this week as official escorts for the Government to Admiral Baron Dewa, of the Imperial Japanese navy, who is a guest of this Government and who is the representative of the Japanese government to the San Francisco Exposition. Also with Admiral Dewa was Mr. K. Noimura, Naval Attaché at the Japanese Embassy in Washington, and who accompanied the party to West Point Feb. 23 and to the Brooklyn Navy Yard Feb. 24.

As Hon. Carl E. Milliken, of Island Falls, Me., was unable to be present at the annual meeting of the Maine Society, Sons of the American Revolution, Feb. 22, owing to sickness in his family, the address was given by Gen. Philip Reade, U.S.A., who was the guest of the society. He took for his subject the interesting one of "What Women Did In the War of the Revolution." He said that usually a woman loses her identity when she becomes married, but named some of the American women of the Revolutionary period who were prominent in American history, and told about their lives and what they did for their country.

Col. and Mrs. Warren P. Newcomb, U.S.A., are visiting Lieut. and Mrs. George A. Wildrick at Fort Monroe.

Rear Admiral Colby M. Chester, U.S.N., was elected president of the Sons of the American Revolution at Washington Feb. 23.

Miss Caroline Nash, daughter of Med. Dir. Francis S. Nash, U.S.N., has returned to Washington from Philadelphia, where she was a guest at the "Bal Masqué."

Col. Harry L. Rogers, U.S.A., and Mrs. Rogers are leaving the first of next week for Texas City, where Colonel Rogers has been ordered for duty as quartermaster of the 2d Division.

Lieut. and Mrs. Chester W. Nimitz, U.S.N., are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son, Chester William Nimitz, jr., Feb. 17, 1915. The new arrival tips the scales at seven pounds.

Lieut. Louis A. Beard, 1st Field Art., U.S.A., and Mrs. Beard (Harriet Ashton Clarkson) are being congratulated upon the birth of a son, their first child, on Feb. 18, in Honolulu.

Lieut. and Mrs. Walter S. Anderson have recently taken an apartment at 275 Clinton avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y., following Lieutenant Anderson's orders to duty at the New York Navy Yard.

Mrs. Alexander E. Williams, of Washington, D.C., who has been confined to her home for the past ten days, seriously ill, is recovering, and with her two children will spend next week in Atlantic City.

Major N. F. McClure, on a short leave with Mrs. McClure, is stopping at the New Southern Hotel in Chicago, Ill. Mrs. McClure will remain for some time to be near their daughter, who is in St. Luke's Hospital and is suffering with serious eye trouble.

Naval Constr. and Mrs. W. J. Baxter, U.S.N., entertained at a charming and artistic dinner for Capt. and Mrs. W. R. Rush on Feb. 19. The guests were Pay Dir. and Mrs. Carpenter, Capt. and Mrs. Kaiser and Mr. and Miss Noyes, of Cambridge.

Mrs. Luke Corcoran and Mrs. Andrew Brabner Wallace, of Springfield, Mass., were guests of honor at a bridge luncheon Feb. 18 given by Mrs. Robert D. Read, wife of Colonel Read, U.S.A., at the Sierra Madre Club, Los Angeles, Cal.

Lieut. Col. E. M. Blake, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., on duty with the Militia of Rhode Island, has rented a house at No. 5 Charles Field street, Providence, R.I. Mrs. E. M. Blake and the Misses Blake, who for the past six weeks have been visiting in Charleston, S.C., arrived in Providence on Feb. 18, 1915.

The collections of manuscripts, documents, letters and autographs of persons famous in American history, the Civil War, Fort Sumter, and books relating to the Maya Indians of Yucatan, formed by the late Major Gen. Samuel Wiley Crawford, U.S.A., are to be sold at auction in New York city.

Judge B. D. White, of Portsmouth, Va., signed a decree Feb. 22 granting an absolute divorce to Surg. Frederick L. Benton, U.S.N., from his wife, Aletta Thompson Benton. Mrs. Benton was formerly Miss Aletta Thompson, of Washington. She married a Mr. Glover and was a widow when she became the wife of Surgeon Benton in 1905.

To Col. Edwin B. Babbitt, Ord. Dept., and Major Walter A. Bethel, J.A.G. Dept., has been delegated the authority to organize a lawn tennis team for the War Department which is to contest for the championship of the departmental lawn tennis league of Washington. Five courts have been set aside in Potomac Park for the league, and some very heated contests are anticipated this summer between the teams.

Admiral Baron Sotokichi Uriu, of the Japanese navy, arrived at San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 23, to represent Japan as a commissioner at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. He is accompanied by his wife and his personal staff. Admiral Uriu is a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, and his wife is a graduate of Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.

Congressman Thomas S. Crogo, of Pennsylvania, addressed a special meeting of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Cleveland Post No. 84, at the new court house, Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 16. He is commander-in-chief of the grand organization. All soldiers and sailors who have seen foreign service and have been honorably discharged are eligible to join. Congressman Crogo was a colonel in the Spanish-American War, and is the father of the Crogo pension bill to provide pensions for the widows and orphans of Spanish War veterans.

Mrs. Harry L. Rogers was hostess at a very prettily appointed luncheon Feb. 25 at the Army and Navy Club, Washington. The luncheon was served in one of the private rooms of the club. Killarney roses and individual corsage bouquets of pink sweet peas were the flower decorations. The guests were Mrs. William Alden Smith, of Michigan; Mrs. James B. Aleshire, Mrs. Charles F. Johnson, of Maine; Mrs. Henry P. McCain; Mrs. Eugene F. Ladd, Mrs. Frank H. Briggs, Mrs. I. W. Littell, Mrs. James B. Houston, Miss Hughitt, Mrs. John A. Peters, of Maine; Mrs. S. W. Smith, of Michigan.

One of the first original paintings of George Washington, by Gilbert Stuart, was sent to the U.S. Military Academy at West Point incidental with the keeping of Washington's Birthday. The painting is a life-size portrait bust of Washington, bequeathed to the Military Academy by Anna Bartlett Warner, who, with Mrs. Russell Sage, gave to the Government Constitution Island for part of the West Point reservation. When the painting passed to the Military Academy last year it was in a badly damaged condition. Recently it was sent to Arthur Dawson, an artist and art restorer, who has put the painting in proper shape. The present portrait is the first of Stuart's Washingtons ever possessed by the Military Academy, and its value probably exceeds \$25,000.

"Officers and men of the 9th Infantry, Pa. N.G.," says the Wilkesbarre (Pa.) News of Feb. 17, "have received their new inspector-instructor, Capt. F. S. Leisenring, of the U.S. Army, with great enthusiasm, the Captain's methods with them having battered down all of their uncertainty as to just what would happen when they came under the tutelage of a Regular Army officer. After he finished his inspection of Company C at the Pittston armory Feb. 16 the Captain had concluded his survey of three companies of the regiment and demonstrated enough of his tactics and methods to show them that he is here to extend all of the help to them that he can and in a most friendly and satisfactory manner. In Pittston Feb. 16 the Captain was greeted with the largest turnout of men since he commenced his inspection of the 9th's companies and the 'inspection' immediately turned into an evening of drill instruction, which so enthused the men that a unanimous request was extended to him to return frequently."

Lieut. W. H. Jones, jr., U.S.A., was at the New Willard, Washington, for a short visit last week.

Mrs. Howard Priest and two children, wife of Assistant Surgeon Priest, U.S.N., are now at the Army and Navy Inn, 1440 M street, Washington. Mrs. Priest is the daughter of the late Major R. W. Dowdy, U.S.A., retired.

Capt. A. Miller, U.S.A., now stationed at the Remount Station at Front Royal, Va., was in Washington for a few days last week, staying at the New Willard.

Capt. Earnest M. Reeve, 23d U.S. Inf., is to be tried at Texas City by G.C.M. It is understood that he is charged with financial irregularities, which consist of failure to pay his debts and irregularities with regard to the post funds.

According to a despatch to the New York Sun from Paris the military attachés of the neutral Powers in France have just returned from an exciting trip to the front, and while speeding into Arras in automobiles were greeted with German shells dropping on all sides. One of them struck within twenty yards of Major Spencer Cosby, U.S.A., the American Military Attaché, and he, a French officer and their "non-com" driver, it is said, had to throw themselves to the ground face down to avoid the flying shrapnel.

The Friendly Union of Sailors' Wives, through the agency of the Naval Y.M.C.A. in Newport, has received a letter from the Travelers' Aid Society, San Francisco, Cal., saying that they will give all information about lodgings or rooms for families going to California this summer. Members of the Y.W.C.A. will meet any sailors' wives at trains, if they are informed beforehand. Prices of rooms range from fifty cents to \$1.50. Meals are generally taken at restaurants.

Col. Louis H. Orleman, U.S.A., retired, is still insane, according to the opinion of Judge Clarence L. Cole, of Atlantic City, N.J., and he is incompetent to \$500,000. Six months ago Judge Cole put Colonel Orleman to the test of proving himself sane, as he claimed to be. He placed the Colonel under what he termed a six-month "sanity parole," during which period he was to have absolute control of his costly home and his pension. The test period expired Feb. 25 and when the Colonel came into court the Judge refused to declare him sane, and ordered Carl O. Orleman, a son, to continue as guardian of his father's estate and person.

Mr. Nevin J. Custer, brother of the late en. George A. Custer, U.S.A., died of apoplexy Feb. 25, 1915, at his home in Monroe, Mich. He was seventy-two years old and is survived by his wife and seven children.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR IN EUROPE.

The Germans have held the front of the stage during the past week on sea and land. Their submarine activities have led to the loss of a number of vessels in waters leading to English ports. Eighteen merchant vessels of small consequence have been sent to the bottom by submarines or mines, ten of them British. Two were American vessels, four Norwegian, one French, according to a list in the New York Herald of Feb. 26. On two vessels all on board were lost, and nine on four others. It is not certain how far these losses are chargeable to the Germans, as some of the vessels were beyond the limits of the danger zone indicated by Germany, so that the responsibility for the loss of the American vessels cannot yet be fixed. The Germans are reported to have also sent three submarines overland to prey upon commerce in the Adriatic and possibly of the Mediterranean. As an offset to these marine activities the Allies report that the British and French fleets have reduced the forts at the entrance of the Dardanelles; first assailing them with long range fire and then attacking at close range. Eight battleships and armored cruisers, under the command of Vice Admiral Carden, took part in the bombardment, which began Feb. 19, the fleet having a total of thirty 12-inch and six 10-inch guns.

IN THE WESTERN ZONE.

In the western field of operations there has been heavy fighting in the Champagne country in which the French claim success, the Germans losing advanced trenches, which the Germans claim to have partially recovered. The French claim to have occupied the woods north of Perthes with the positions north and east of it. There has been heavy fighting also in the Vosges, where the Germans appear to have had the advantage on the whole. In the Argonne the chief fighting has been at Les Eparges, on the heights of the Meuse River southeast of Verdun, where the French claim successes. The Germans made several heavy attacks at Combrès, which were repulsed. Unlucky Rheims has been again the subject of violent bombardment, in which the Cathedral received further injuries.

In Belgium, at Nieuport, on the Dunes, at Ypres and from the sea to the Aisne River there have been heavy artillery combats. Near Rolincoourt the Germans made five counter-attacks in the unsuccessful attempt to retake lost trenches. The French claim the capture of two trenches north of Arras and northwest of Rolincoourt.

The French claim to have made progress on the Souain-Beauséjour front, capturing a line of trenches and two woods, completely repulsing two particularly violent counter-attacks, taking numerous prisoners, and inflicting heavy losses on the enemy. In Lorraine they have captured the village of Norroy and made some progress.

"Notable successes in the Argonne, won by desperate fighting, and gains all along the western battle front for the ten days ended Feb. 17" are chronicled in the report of the official "eyewitness," issued Feb. 20 by the French Ministry of war. "In the Argonne region," this witness further says, "we were successful in fighting in the forest of Le Prétre and made substantial gains in the forest of La Grurie. In this part of the line our ascendancy over the enemy appears to be established definitely." For much of the time detestable weather, continuous rains in some part and violent snow squalls in others, and thick fog have hindered the operations nearly everywhere on the western battlefield.

THE EASTERN ZONE.

The story of the activities in the eastern zone of war accords with the hint we gave two weeks ago, when all seemed to be going well with the Russians. The German superiority in arms, in military organization and mobility have outweighed the Russian control of numbers, and the result has been disastrous to the plans of the Czar. Following a succession of other victories the Germans on Feb. 24 took the town of Przrasnysz, in Russian Poland, which is almost directly north of Warsaw, by storm. Petrograd despatches of Feb. 22 say that the Germans have met a barrier in the vicinity of Ossowetz

and that their difficulties have been increased by the overflowing of the Niemen River. They are in great force, however, and the fighting promises to be severe. They are investing Ossowetz and are striving to reach Warsaw. The Russians are rapidly receiving reinforcements and are confident of turning the tide.

On the Bzura and Rawa Rivers, directly west of Warsaw, from which direction the Germans early in the year made such desperate attempts to reach that city, the Russians are on the offensive and have, according to the German report, made a slight advance in the vicinity of Bolimow.

Repulsed in his movement against Warsaw, and while the attention of the Russians were turned in that direction, Field Marshal Hindenburg suddenly concentrated his forces to the Mazurian Lake district, in which he is thoroughly at home, as he had on many occasions in time of peace maneuvered there the forces under his command. The Germans began their concentration early in February for an attack on a weak point in the Russian line on the Narew and Bohr Rivers. Petrograd reported on Feb. 12 separate actions at five points west of Margrabowe, near Lyck, midway between Ostrolenka and Myszyniec, and in the region of Sierpec. The vigorous German attacks compelled the Russians to retire from their positions east of the Mazurian Lakes with the loss of some artillery and many prisoners. By Feb. 14 the fighting on the right bank of the Vistula had developed on the front from Mochowa up to the highway from Myszyniec to Ostrolenka north of Tilsit. The Russians were driven out of Piktuponeu and pushed in the direction of Tauruggen, and the Germans advanced rapidly. There was fighting Feb. 18 on the line from Plock to Kolno, north of Lomza. Feb. 19 the Germans occupied Tauruggen, in the Russian province of Kovno. They encountered the retreating Russians to northwest of Grodno and north of Suwalki. Southwest of Grodno the Russians were driven back to their advanced position of Lomza.

However they may disguise it by reports of a masterly retreat, etc., the Russians have undoubtedly received a severe setback and suffered heavy losses, those which they can least afford being in guns, for they are reported to be woefully short of artillery. The Germans present the altogether extravagant claim of the capture of 100,000 prisoners, besides large stores. The Russians explain that the "unfortunate failure on the part of one commander to carry out the part allotted to his divisions exposed part of the army corps next to him to very great danger, suddenly baring its flanks. The rest of the army corps kept their places and reached without serious mishap the points assigned to them. The enemy's forces were so great that the Tenth Army could not withstand them. The position of our forces became difficult on account of the lack of railroads and the presence of deep snow, which prevented the arrival of reinforcements."

The German advance from East Prussia was stopped, owing largely to the flooding of rivers and the melting of snow, while the attempt to cross the Bohr River was thwarted. A new battle line has thus been formed in the north, along which there is uninterrupted fighting.

The Russians had at their backs the line of fortresses stretching northeast from the right bank of the Vistula; Pultush, Ostrolenka, Lomza and Ossowetz.

There is nothing to report from Poland beyond attacks and counter-attacks, which have not altered the general position. In Galicia there has been some heavy fighting in which the Austrians took the initiative and appear to have had the advantage. Vienna reported Feb. 18 that after two days of hard fighting their troops have occupied Kolomea, in Galicia, after a general attack on the Russian positions. They prevented the Russians from blowing up the bridge over the River Pruth. The towns, clear of all retreating Russians, were occupied.

In the Carpathians the Germans have joined forces with the Austrians in staying the march of the Russians, and neither party has reported any substantial gain. As the Carpathians are second only to the Alps among European mountain systems, it is a difficult country to operate in, and the deep snow and fierce winter storms are not pleasant to encounter. Hungary, against whose flat and fertile plains the Russians are moving, is guarded by a mighty mountain wall, which presents its steepest aspect to Roumania and is much more accessible from the north and east.

NOTES OF THE WAR.

(Continued from page 811.)

The official announcement was made by the British Admiralty Feb. 25 that all the forts at the entrance of the Dardanelles have been reduced by the fleet of the Allies. The announcement was as follows: "The weather moderating, the bombardment of the outer forts of the Dardanelles was renewed at eight o'clock this morning (Feb. 25). After a period of long range fire the squadron of battleships attacked at close range. All the forts at the entrance to the straits were successfully reduced and the operations are continuing." There are still other fortifications to bombard which are much stronger than those reduced. These include nine fortifications at the narrowest point on the European side, the largest of which is Kilid Bahr, which before the war had twenty-one Krupp guns of 21 to 35 centimeters caliber. On the Asiatic side are three well armed forts, the largest being at Kaleh Kalessi, with twelve Krupp guns of 35 centimeter caliber. The allied fleets should meet the greatest resistance at this point. The forts are situated on the high banks of the strait, and in such a strong position should be able to hold up a large naval force without much danger to themselves, it is believed.

The German Admiralty has communicated a memorandum to Comdr. Walter R. Gherardi, U.S.N., the American Naval Attaché at Berlin, stating that the destruction of the American steamships Evelyn and Carib by mines in the North Sea was due to their not following the course prescribed by the German Admiralty to a point northwest of Heligoland. The memorandum reiterates the assurance of the German government as to the safety of the prescribed course.

The German steamship Gotha, loaded with provisions for the German auxiliary cruiser Kronprinz Wilhelm, has been captured by a British cruiser and taken to the Falkland Islands. The Gotha is a vessel of 6,653 tons and belongs to the North German Lloyd Steamship Company. She was built at Bremen in 1907.

The British Admiralty announced Feb. 24 that the British armed merchant cruiser Clan McNaughton, missing since Feb. 3, is now presumed to have been lost during the recent gales around the British coast. The Clan McNaughton was one of the steamships of the Clan line. She was a vessel of 3,103 tons net. She is believed to have been doing patrol work along the English coast. She had a crew of 280.

The British war press bureau issued a flat denial on

Feb. 24 of the statement wirelessly from Berlin that a British troop ship had been sunk by a German submarine off Beachy Head. The press bureau declared that the Germans undoubtedly are referring to an attack on the government collier Branksome Chine, which was torpedoed in the English Channel, twenty miles southeast of Beachy Head, Feb. 23. Eighteen members of the crew of the Branksome Chine have been landed at Newhaven. They declare the collier was awash when they left, but that the captain and mate were standing by, attempting to take her to the coast and beach her.

The Secretary of the British Admiralty on Feb. 24 announced that in the recent naval air attacks on the Ostend, Zeebrugge and Bruges district four flying officers were reported missing. "One of these," says the official announcement, "Flight Lieut. D. Murray, has since reported himself from Flushing. Lieutenant Murray was compelled to alight on the open sea and was eventually picked up by a Dutch torpedoboat. The three other officers reported missing are Flight Lieut. E. G. Rigall, Flight Lieut. the Hon. D. O'Brien and Flight Sub-Lieut. T. Spencer. It is regretted that no further news of them has been obtained."

It was officially announced Feb. 24 by the French Ministry of Marine that a German submarine had been sunk by gunfire from a torpedoboat destroyer off Cape Alprech, near Boulogne.

Capt. C. F. Dampier, who was in command of the British superdreadnought Audacious when she struck a mine Oct. 27 and was unofficially reported as sinking, has been promoted to the rank of rear admiral. The loss of the Audacious, as we noted in our last issue, was never admitted by the British Admiralty, the vessel being successfully towed to port, repaired and is said to be as good as new. It is supposed that the promotion of Captain Dampier is due to the successful saving of his ship.

The British Admiralty order conferring military rank upon the engineer officers of the Royal navy has been hailed with satisfaction by the civil engineers and shipbuilders. For fourteen years they have been urging the necessity for this recognition of the engineer officer, who, before the Admiralty order which came into force at the beginning of this year, possessed only the status of a civilian.

Evidence that Great Britain is rushing large numbers of troops to France for the opening of the spring campaign came to New York Feb. 24 in a notification to the office of the Atlantic Transport Line that two of the line's largest steamships, the Minnewaska and Minneapolis, had been taken over by the government for transports. At the same time some interesting details of the manner in which Great Britain is handling the work of transportation were made known by a prominent shipping man who recently came back from England and who says that something like 100,000 soldiers a week are being thrown into the French ports and concentrated in France for the great offensive campaign the Allies have planned. A great fleet of transports composed of many of the best liners under the British flag are daily carrying these troops across, he says. This movement, covered by the utmost secrecy that the British government has been able to maintain, is what induced the German Admiralty, it is declared, to initiate the submarine warfare. The Minnewaska is the largest of the company's fleet and can carry 2,000 men and 1,200 horses. Among the other liners engaged in transporting troops are the White Star liners Celtic and Cedric, the Red Star liners Lapland and Vaderland, and Anchor liners Columbia and Caledonia, as well as a number of Union Castle liners and some Cunard Line steamers.

The commander of the 10th British Army Corps has issued the following decree: "Certain recent occurrences render it necessary to state explicitly that even the spreading of rumors of victories that cannot be substantiated is subject to the penalties provided for in the proclamation of Nov. 15, 1914. Such reports are exceedingly apt to disquiet the public and to undermine confidence in the highest military authorities. No leniency will be shown to those from whom these false reports emanate; they will be punished, in so far as the law does not decree greater penalties, with imprisonment up to a year. No commutation of the sentence to a fine in money is permissible. In several cases proceedings have already begun."

In the British House of Commons Feb. 10 Mr. Churchill stated that shortly before the outbreak of war there were eight German submarines, and an additional sixteen were either under construction or had been ordered. Since the outbreak of war no information on this subject had been published or authorized by the German government.

A correspondent of the Civil and Military Gazette of Lahore, India, writes that the Imperial Institute is encouraging British manufacture of the antiseptic thymol, which is a product of *ajowan* seeds, and chiefly produced in India. "Hitherto," says the correspondent, "the industry has been almost confined to Germany and the closing of the German market had produced an eightfold increase in price. Thymol has proved of inestimable value in anti-typhoid vaccination. In October a party of doctors went to the front and vaccinated soldiers who had not been treated, among whom there were many cases. At the end of December the disease had been practically wiped out."

TRENCHES IN THEIR MAKING.

The Cornhill Magazine for February has an excellent article on "Trenches in Their Making" by Capt. C. T. Davis, of the British army, who is a son-in-law of Rear Admiral C. F. Goodrich, U.S.N. In a preface to this article General Combe says: "That the two largest armies which have ever met in the field would find themselves confronting each other at close quarters in defensive lines thrown up *ad hoc* over a length of 250 miles was not realized. Whether the Germans had any clearer prevision of this contingency is not certain; but at least they were perfectly equipped with heavy artillery and bomb-throwing mortars admirably adapted to the conditions which have arisen. They quickly showed proficiency in all the technicalities of trench work, and they, therefore, secured some initial advantage. Our text-books were sound in principle; but they did not contemplate all the minor artifices which German thoroughness in detail had evolved, and our troops have been obliged to learn by experience much that was new and unpleasant. The following article was written at my suggestion by my late A.D.C., Capt. C. T. Davis, of the 107th Pioneers, who came home wounded after having gained practical knowledge of the trench warfare still in progress. It is of vital importance that our forces now in training

should, as far as possible, be instructed in the methods by which unnecessary losses can be avoided; and Captain Davis's practical hints deserve to be read by all who are preparing to bear the grave responsibility of directing the work of our gallant troops at the front."

Captain Davis says in his article: "As a rule, trench life means twenty-four hours at least of the severest strain. Cold, wet, mud, darkness and lack of sleep are the main hardships. The soldier carries into the trenches with him his food for one day, and if his stay exceeds twenty-four hours his next day's food is brought out to him at night. In the daytime he is subjected to spells of fire from artillery or mortars, while rifle and machine-gun fire is ceaseless. In some places, where the enemy have sapped up close, there is also a continuous shower of hand bombs and grenades. In other cases the enemy may have succeeded in mining our trenches from their sap-head and blowing in a portion of them. This siege warfare therefore frequently resolves itself into a series of very close combats. The enemy blows you out of a portion of your trench and occupies it during the daytime, while at night he is counter-attacked and driven out of it again—at the point of the bayonet."

"The importance of the construction of trenches cannot be exaggerated. In the present war it has frequently been stated that the soldier values his entrenching tool almost as much as his rifle."

"If due precautions are taken, and proper stealth is observed, it is possible to dig a line of trench at night within 150 yards of the enemy without incurring serious losses."

"Troops at the front are now being supplied with charcoal or coke to burn in the trenches. This is not only a great protection against the cold, but is useful for heating food or making tea. An old bucket, with air-holes punched into it, forms an admirable receptacle for this purpose. Any amount of old iron pans, suitable for a brazier, can be picked up from ruined farmhouses."

DECISIONS BY THE COMPTROLLER.

The Comptroller decides that Major Spence Crosby, C.E., on detached duty with American Embassy at Paris, is entitled to the maximum allowance for light and heat for his quota of five rooms for quarters, in all \$47.22, his claim being for \$72.93. His apartment of six rooms is heated in part by coal, in part by wood fires and in part by hot water. Coal and gas are both used for cooking. Gas and electricity, furnished from a general plant, are used for lighting.

Lieut. Comdr. W. B. Allison, Naval Militia, state of Washington, advanced \$2,492.59 from his personal funds to pay the officers and men for services during a cruise on the U.S.S. Milwaukee from July 1 to 11, 1914. The Comptroller holds that the only way he can secure a return of this money is by sending in his care checks for the amount due the individual officers and men so that he may persuade them, if he can, to endorse these checks over to him.

The claim of Comdr. Lucius A. Bostwick, U.S.N., for additional pay as aid to the commandant of the Norfolk Navy Yard is denied. The Comptroller holds that the position of aid to the commandant of a navy yard does not exist, aside from the aid or executive referred to in Sec. 14889, R.S. As to the authority of the Secretary to appoint specifically an aid to a rear admiral who is on shore duty acting as commandant of a navy yard it does not appear that an appointment simply as an aid to the commandant carries with it any right to the additional pay provided in the Act of May 13, 1908, for aids to rear admirals. Decisions cited by the appellant relate to aids of rear admirals on sea duty and have no bearing on the present case.

ARMY RELIEF SOCIETY.

Mrs. Read, wife of Col. Robert D. Read, U.S.A., retired, recently entertained the Los Angeles Section of the Army Relief Society at an afternoon tea at her residence, 1843 South Manhattan place, Los Angeles, Cal., Mrs. Read having been selected to succeed Mrs. Adna R. Chaffee as president of the Los Angeles section. The meeting of the section was well attended, and afforded a pleasant reunion for the Army folk in the vicinity of Los Angeles. The home of Col. and Mrs. Read was profusely decorated for the occasion with large American flags, red and white carnations and violets. Tea, punch and coffee with sandwiches were served during the reception. Mrs. Read was assisted by Mrs. Jesse M. Lee in receiving the guests. The refreshment service was presided over by Mesdames Arthur Williams, William E. Purviance and Alpha T. Easton. Mrs. Grace Sanborn acted as secretary and treasurer for the meeting of the section.

Some of those present were Major Gen. and Mrs. Jesse M. Lee, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. James M. Bell, Brig. Gen. Theodore E. True and Mrs. H. M. Richardson, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. James E. Macklin, Col. and Mrs. Arthur Williams, Major and Mrs. Richard W. Johnson, Major and Mrs. Robert R. Raymond, Major and Mrs. Archibald A. Cabaniss, Capt. and Mrs. Alpha T. Easton, Mrs. Edward T. Comegys, Mrs. Charles Hay, Mrs. John A. Payne, Mrs. William E. Purviance, Mrs. W. I. Sanborn, Mrs. Edgar Swaine, Mrs. Owen J. Sweet, Mrs. W. G. Wedemeyer, Mrs. Elon F. Wilcox, Mrs. Justus M. Brown, Mrs. Alfred B. Johnson, Mrs. James L. Ord and others. Many members who were unable to attend in person sent in their annual subscriptions, from which a neat sum was obtained for the relief work of the society.

NEW MEDICAL OFFICERS, U.S. ARMY.

The following doctors have passed the preliminary examination, which was held the week beginning Monday, Jan. 11, 1915, for appointment in the Medical Corps of the U.S. Army, and will be brought to the session of the Army Medical School beginning Oct. 1, 1915:

Ardan Freer, Bellevue Hospital, New York, N.Y.; was graduated from the New York University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, N.Y., 1913; born at Neversink, Sullivan county, N.Y., Dec. 27, 1888.

John Stuart Gaul, Laceyville, Pa.; was graduated from the Medico-Chirurgical Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., 1913; born at Philadelphia, Pa., May 28, 1888.

Charles George Rutter, 245 West North avenue, Chicago, Ill.; was graduated from the Northwestern University Medical College, Chicago, Ill., 1913; born at Chicago, Ill., Nov. 5, 1885.

Harvard Clayton Moore, 623 Medical Building, Port-

land, Ore.; was graduated from the University of Oregon, 1913; born at Bar Harbor, Me., Dec. 7, 1887.

William Frederick Rice, Government Hospital for the Insane, Washington, D.C.; was graduated from the University of Maryland, Baltimore, Md., 1914; born at Salisbury, N.C., June 21, 1885.

Charles Ruby Castlen, who resigned from the Medical Corps of the Army last July, made application for re-appointment. As he has already taken the course at the Army Medical School he will not be required to again enter that school, but will be commissioned direct in the Medical Corps and assigned to station.

OFFICERS OF PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Twenty-five candidates for appointment as second lieutenants, Philippine Scouts, qualified in examination of Nov. 1, 1914. The first seven on the list published below have been appointed, and there is a prospect for at least six or seven more vacancies this year. The following is the list:

1, Corp. William F. Maher, 127th Co., C.A.C.; 2, 2d Lieut. Frank Langham, Phil. Constab.; 3, Sergt. Floyd Hatfield, 13th Co., C.A.C.; 4, Pvt. Charles L. Clifford, Troop H, 1st Cav.; 5, Pvt. Douglas G. Worthington, Co. K, Engrs.; 6, Pvt. Benjamin S. Stocker, 158th Co., C.A.C.; 7, Pvt. Gaston L. Holmes, Troop H, 1st Cav.

8, Sergt. Richard T. McDonnell, Co. L, 21st Inf.; 9, Sergt. Earl Landreth, Co. F, 21st Inf.; 10, Mr. Richard W. Cooksey, 1358 Fairmont street, Washington, D.C.; 11, Mr. Harry J. Borde, Santa Monica, Cal.; 12, Corp. John M. Boon, U.S.M.C.; 13, Sergt. George L. Febiger, Co. A, 21st Inf.; 14, Corp. Henry J. Macpeake, Q.M. Corps; 15, Sergt. Carl A. Bishop, Co. A, Engrs.; 16, Mr. Ansel G. Wineman, Grand Forks, N.D.; 17, Mr. James E. Slack, 3427 Columbus avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.; 18, Corp. Marvin R. Baer, Co. G, 29th Inf.; 19, Sergt. Major, (J.G.) Guy R. Wood, C.A.C.; 20, Mr. James C. McGovern, 318 West Fifty-seventh street, New York; 21, Mr. Adolph Weidenbach, Racine, Wis.; 22, Corp. Chester A. Davis, Co. F, 13th Inf.; 23, Mr. Lee B. Woolford, 97 S. Seventh street, Newark, N.J.; 24, Corp. Alfred R. Hamel, 49th Co., C.A.C.; 25, Mr. Frank Temin, Hartly, Del.

Capt. Paul B. Malone, 2d Inf., delivered a very interesting and instructive illustrated lecture at the University Club in Honolulu, H.T., on Feb. 9, on "The Main Causes of War." Captain Malone, says the Pacific Commercial Advertiser, summarized the teaching of history in a single sentence, "War is merely economic competition in its sharpest aspect," and in discussing the functions of the Army and Navy he urged his audience to appreciate that "the Service is merely the agent, plenipotentiary, of the business man, the supreme court of the popular will, upon whose decisions, expressed in victory or defeat, the future of the country must inevitably rest." The lecturer traced the rise and fall of Babylon, Athens, Carthage, Rome, Venice and Egypt, and briefly discussed former conflicts on the continent of Europe, in order to make the deduction that the history of practically all modern war is "the history of a struggle to maintain control of trade or to secure control of it by the destruction of a rival occupant of the market." In summarizing the prospects for the future Captain Malone declared that "no man is wise enough to say whether war will or will not occur between the United States and a great foreign Power, but urged that all the causes of previous wars were still in full vigor and were urging us on with the compelling force of gravity toward almost inevitable conflicts."

Impostors posing as officers of the U.S. Army are on the increase. Advices have been received at the War Department that someone is now impersonating Capt. Corydon G. Snow, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and is forging this officer's name to checks. The man is conducting his operations in the Eastern cities, including New York and Washington, while Captain Snow is on the Pacific coast. Joseph P. McHugh, head of the firm of McHugh and Son, manufacturers of "McHughwillow" furniture, has called the attention of the Commissioner of Police of New York city to the activities of a swindler who has been passing bad checks under the pretense that he is an Army officer. In our issue of Nov. 21 a correspondent gave warning of an individual who used similar methods, claiming to be the brother of a Navy officer, and offering bad checks which he induced officers of the Navy to accept. Last week we noted the passing of a bad check at Norfolk, Va., by an alleged "Lieutenant Fleming, U.S.A." In Mr. McHugh's case the swindler also represented that he was "Lieutenant Fleming, of the Engineer Corps, U.S. Army," and made a selection of furniture to be used, he said, for his own quarters at Fort Monroe. He also spoke of having been asked by General Wood "to take up the subject of supplying new barracks under construction at Fort Monroe with McHughwillow furniture." In payment for furniture ordered amounting to \$275 he offered a certified check for \$300. Mr. McHugh writes, "The cashing of checks in part for officers of the Army and Navy is a frequent occurrence with us," and as the account appeared to be in good standing the check was accepted and the balance in cash turned over. When deposited it was returned, "No account, certification bogus," and a telegram to Fort Monroe brought the information that the real Lieutenant Fleming is not at that post. So far the impostor has not been captured.

For information in regard to the Army and Navy Foreign Language League address Miss Vivienne Conline, secretary of the league, 1725 H street, Washington, D.C.

THE ARMY.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate Feb. 20, 1915.

Reappointment in the Army.
Brig. Gen. Erasmus M. Weaver, Chief of Coast Artillery, to be Chief of Coast Artillery, with the rank of brigadier general, for the period of four years beginning March 15, 1915, with rank from March 15, 1911.

Promotions in the Army.

Cavalry Arm.
Second Lieut. Philip Gordon 2d Cav., to be first lieutenant

from Dec. 3, 1914, vice 1st Lieut. John K. Hume, 5th Cav., dismissed Dec. 2, 1914.

Infantry Arm.

Capt. John E. Woodward, Inf., unassigned, to be major from Feb. 12, 1915, vice Major William C. Bennett, 16th Inf., detailed as adjutant general.

Capt. James T. Moore, 27th Inf., to be major from Feb. 13, 1915, vice Major Henry G. Larnard, 14th Inf., detailed as adjutant general.

G.O. 7, FEB. 8, 1915, WAR DEPT.

I.—1. Relates to the provisions of the Act of Congress, approved Oct. 22, 1914, entitled "An Act to increase the internal revenue, and for other purposes," and names the papers, *inter alia*, required to bear documentary revenue stamps if issued on and after Dec. 1, 1914, and until Dec. 31, 1915, inclusive, of the amount stated.

II.—Par. II, G.O. 83, War D., 1914, is rescinded and the following substituted therefor:

The ration savings privilege is suspended while organizations are participating in maneuver camps, in which event the troops will be required to subsist upon the field ration prescribed by the commander of the field forces.

Upon the arrival of an organization of the Organized Militia at joint camps or maneuvers, a properly approved ration return will be presented to the camp quartermaster. Upon receipt of the ration return referred to, the camp quartermaster will prepare a ration account (War Department Standard Form No. 373) showing thereon the number, price and value of the ration prescribed and will procure the signature thereto of the organization commander concerned. This form will be filed as a voucher to the account current, and the amount involved will be dropped from the appropriation "Encampment and Maneuvers."

The rations in kind (the value of which is shown by the ration account) will then be turned over to the Militia organization commander. The camp quartermaster will treat the articles of the ration furnished in the same manner as a sale, will file an itemized statement showing the articles furnished and their value, and will use the statement as a voucher for taking up the funds under the proper appropriations of the Quartermaster Corps. The amount taken up will be identical with the amount dropped from the appropriation "Encampment and Maneuvers."

A charge of ten per cent. to cover transportation charges will be made on all supplies furnished for use of the Militia. The amount chargeable on this account will be taken up on the account current.

III.—By direction of the President, Par. 2, G.O. 74, War D., 1913, as amended by Par. IV, G.O. 86, War D., 1914, relating to the selection of sergeant-instructors for duty with the Organized Militia, is further amended so as to authorize the following additions of sergeants to the enlisted strength of the Army in place of those provided for therein: Four each to the 3d, 4th, 6th, 7th and 14th Regiments of Infantry; five each to the 9th, 11th, 12th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 26th, 27th, 28th and 30th Regiments of Infantry; and eight each to the 1st, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th Regiments of Field Artillery.

IV.—By direction of the President, the commanding officer of the China Expedition is empowered, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved March 2, 1913, to appoint general courts-martial whenever necessary.

V.—Par. I, G.O. 77, War D., 1913, providing that all enlisted men of the Signal Corps serving on aviation duty will be regarded as members of the 1st Aero Squadron of the Signal Corps, is rescinded.

G.O. 10, FEB. 23, 1915, WAR DEPT.

Officers of the Army will refrain, until further orders, from giving out for publication any interview, statement, discussion or article on the military situation in the United States or abroad, as any expression of their views on this subject at present is prejudicial to the best interests of the service.

By order of the Secretary of War:
H. L. Scott, Brigadier General, Chief of Staff.

BULLETIN 6, FEB. 13, 1915, WAR DEPT.

1. The strict enforcement of the provisions of Par. 5, Army Regulations, and of G.O. 31, War D., 1913, which forbid the employment of outside influence by officers to obtain details, assignments and other favors, makes it desirable to put into effect the best methods of ascertaining the wants of officers and of placing before the Secretary of War this information together with the compiled efficiency records which will enable him to make details and assignments in the interests of the service as well as of individuals.

2. The following sources of information are authorized:

(a) Personal Report and Statement of Preferences.
(b) Special letters of recommendation for particular duties by military superiors.
(c) Official applications from governors of states and presidents of military schools and colleges for the detail of officers under the provisions of law governing such matters.

3. The foregoing sources of information will be considered together with the compiled efficiency records in making details and assignments.

Preferences for particular assignments will be considered with special reference to the interests of the service, interests of other officers and economy, as well as with reference to the personal benefit of the officer.

5. The purpose of the foregoing is to make known the policy of the Department that the official records only constitute the basis of all assignments and details.

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. L. SCOTT, Brigadier General, Chief of Staff.

CHANGES IN ARMY REGULATIONS.

Changes No. 19, Feb. 10, 1915, War D., change Par. 1057, Army Regulations.

Changes No. 20, Feb. 13, 1915, War D., change Pars. 39, 1235 and 135, Army Regulations, and add Pars. 828½ and 829½. We give the two new paragraphs below:

828½. A Personal Report and Statement of Preferences will be made on Dec. 31 of each year by each officer of the Army except general officers. This report will be forwarded directly to The Adjutant General of the Army. In the event that an officer, after the rendition of this report, wishes to change any of the preferences that he has expressed therein, he should promptly notify The Adjutant General of the Army directly of the change desired, in order that proper notation thereof may be made on the Personal Report and Statement of Preferences in The Adjutant General's Office. (C. A. R., No. 20, Feb. 13, 1915.)

829½. In order that suitable data may be available in making details for detached service and for duty in the several staff corps and departments in which vacancies are filled by details from the line, particular care will be taken in preparing efficiency reports to enter thereon a statement as to the peculiar fitness of the officer reported on for detail in any of the staff corps or departments, or other detached service to which officers may be assigned, notation being made of the corps or department, or other duty, in the order of apparent fitness. Intermediate commanders through whom these reports are forwarded will indorse thereon their opinions as to the qualifications of the officer reported on. (C. A. R., No. 20, Feb. 13, 1915.)

G.O. 1, JAN. 1, 1915, EASTERN DEPT.

This order relates to administration, reduction and simplification of paper work, etc., and supercedes all orders and memoranda of the Eastern Division and Eastern Department published heretofore.

G.O. 4, FEB. 16, 1915, WESTERN DEPT.

Col. James B. Erwin, A.G., having reported at these headquarters, is assigned to duty and announced as department adjutant and as adjutant, 3d Division, with station in San Francisco, to date from Feb. 14.

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. HUGH L. SCOTT, CHIEF OF STAFF.

Capt. Thomas L. Smith, G.S., detailed in the Q.M. Corps. Feb. 25, 1915, will report in person at the proper time to the Q.M.G. of the Army for duty in his office. (Feb. 23, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, C.Q.M.

Capt. Beverly F. Browne, Q.M.C., now at Camp Stotsen-

Major Pierre C. Stevens, Q.M.C., to Governors Island, N.Y., for examination by retiring board. (Feb. 20, War D.)
 Capt. Frank S. Long, Q.M.C., is assigned to the 88d Company, C.A.C., March 2, 1915, and will join company. (Feb. 23, War D.)
 Sergt. John B. McGrath, Q.M.C., Galveston Depot, Texas, to post of San Juan, P.R., for duty as chauffeur. (Feb. 18, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. William T. Youart, Q.M.C., Texas City, Texas, to Galveston, Texas, for duty. (Feb. 18, War D.)
 Q.M. Sergt. Rufus H. Morris, Q.M.C., Fort Moultrie, S.C., will be sent to Fort Caswell, N.C., to relieve Q.M. Sergt. Charles Redding, Q.M.C., who will be sent to Fort Worden, Wash., to relieve Q.M. Sergt. George Hoeltzel, Q.M.C. Sergeant Hoeltzel will be sent to Fort Robinson, Neb., for duty. (Feb. 18, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Edward L. Batterton, Q.M.C., now at Fort McDowell, Cal., to Fort Logan, Colo., to relieve Q.M. Sergt. Arthur W. Stanley, Q.M.C., who will be sent to Brownsville, Texas, for duty. (Feb. 18, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Patrick J. Gorman, Q.M.C., Fort McDowell, to El Paso, Texas, for duty. (Feb. 18, War D.)
 Sergt. George Hanlon, Q.M.C., now at Fort McDowell, Cal., to Fort Barrancas, Fla., for duty. (Feb. 18, War D.)

Par. 14, S.O. 27, War D., Feb. 2, 1915, is amended to direct that Q.M. Sergt. Fred W. Kenny, Q.M.C., be sent to Manila on the transport to leave April 5, 1915, instead of March 5. (Feb. 20, War D.)

Sergt. Frederick Keller, Q.M.C., Presidio of Monterey, Cal., will be sent to Manila on the transport to leave April 5, 1915. (Feb. 20, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Mathew E. Logue, Q.M.C., Key West Barracks, Fla., to Galveston, Texas, for assignment to temporary duty on the Army transport Kilpatrick as quartermaster agent, relieving Q.M. Sergt. Carey E. Goodwyn, Q.M.C. Sergeant Goodwyn upon relief will be sent to Key West Barracks, Fla., for duty. (Feb. 20, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Morten P. L. Buck, Q.M.C., Fort Douglas, Utah, will be sent to Galveston, Texas, for temporary duty on the Army transport Sumner as Q.M. agent, relieving Q.M. Sergt. Martin B. Dunbar, Q.M.C., who will be sent to Fort Douglas, Utah, for duty. (Feb. 20, War D.)

Pay Clerk Frank H. Richey, Q.M.C., now at Laredo, Texas, is relieved from duty at that place and will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill., for duty, relieving Pay Clerk Joseph A. Hill, Q.M.C., who, upon being relieved, will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty in connection with the 9th Infantry, Laredo, Texas. (Feb. 20, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Francis Christian, Q.M.C. (appointed Feb. 12, 1915, from sergeant, Co. H, 9th Inf.), now at Laredo, Texas, will be sent to Fort Screven, Ga., for duty. (Feb. 24, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. W. C. GORGAS, S.G.

Leave ten days, about Feb. 22, 1915, to Col. L. Mervin Maus, M.C. (Feb. 19, E.D.)

Leave one month to Major Conrad E. Koerper, M.C. (Feb. 9, 2d Div.)
 Leave fifteen days to Capt. Norman L. McDiarmid, M.C. (Feb. 18, War D.)

Capt. George B. Lake, M.C., Augur Barracks, Jolo, to Manila, Department Hospital, for duty. (Dec. 29, P.D.)

The following officers of the Medical Corps, due to arrive in Philippine Department Jan. 3, are assigned as follows: First Lieut. Alvin C. Miller to Camp Keithley, Mindanao; Chester R. Haig to Augur Barracks, Jolo; John H. Trinder to Camp Overton, Mindanao; Kerwin W. Kinard to Fort William McKinley, Rizal; Charles L. Gandy to Fort Mills, Corregidor Island; and William W. Vaughan to the Department Hospital, Manila. (Dec. 29, P.D.)
 First Lieut. Donald P. McCord, M.R.C., to Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga. (Dec. 29, P.D.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

First Lieut. Claude W. Cummings, M.R.C., from duty at Fort Dade, Fla., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (Feb. 19, War D.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. 1st Class Edward A. Lovelly, jr., H.C., now at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., will be sent to Fort Douglas, Utah, for temporary duty and upon his arrival at that post Sergt. 1st Class Andrew S. Donnan, H.C., will be sent to camp at Calexico, Cal., for temporary duty at that camp, relieving Sergt. Charles Hill, H.C., who will be sent to his proper station at the Presidio of Monterey. (Feb. 9, Western D.)

Sergt. 1st Class George E. Daily, H.C., having reported, is assigned to temporary duty in the office of the attending surgeon at these headquarters. (Jan. 29, C.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Robert R. Linden, H.C., Department Hospital, Manila, to Fort McDowell, Cal., for duty. (Dec. 29, P.D.)

Sergt. Lewis M. Harned, H.C., General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M., to Douglas, Ariz., for duty. (Feb. 20, War D.)

Sergt. Graham E. Johnson, H.C., Philippine Islands, to Fort McDowell, Cal., on the transport to leave Manila April 15, 1915. (Feb. 24, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. D. C. KINGMAN, C.E.

Capt. Arthur Williams, C.E., will report in person to Col. William M. Black, C.E., president of the examining board at New York city, for examination for promotion. (Feb. 18, War D.)

A board of officers of the Corps of Engineers, to consist of Col. Curtis McD. Townsend, Lieut. Col. Charles L. Potter and Major George M. Hoffman, will assemble at a time and place to be determined by the senior member, to consider the subject of the harbor lines and the division of the channel of the Mississippi River at and near St. Paul, Minn. (Feb. 19, C.E.)

First Lieut. Donald H. Connolly, C.E., is relieved assignment to the 2d Battalion of Engineers. (Feb. 24, War D.)

Leave twelve days, about March 1, 1915, to Capt. Henry C. Jewett, C.E. (Feb. 24, War D.)

First Sergt. Charles B. Major Co. I, 3d Batn. of Engrs., is placed upon the retired list at Fort Shafter, Hawaii, and will repair to his home. (Feb. 24, War D.)

Sergt. Major John Peterson, 3d Batn. of Engrs., is placed upon the retired list at Fort Santiago, Manila, P.I., and will repair to his home. (Feb. 24, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Oscar V. Everett, H.C., Field Hospital Company No. 5, Texas City, Texas, to Manila on first available transport for duty. (Feb. 20, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Robert R. Linden, H.C., now at Fort McDowell, Cal., will be sent to Fort Constitution, N.H., to relieve Sergt. 1st Class William H. Williamson, H.C., who will be sent to Texas City, Texas, for station. (Feb. 20, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. W. CROZIER, C.S.O.

Leave fourteen days to Major Edwin D. Bricker, O.D., upon his relief from his present duties. (Feb. 18, War D.)

Corporal of Ordnance Charles Cosson is placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home. (Feb. 24, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. G. P. SCRIVEN, C.S.O.

Leave three months to 1st Lieut. Herbert A. Dargue, S.C. (Feb. 20, War D.)

Capt. Dennis H. Currie, S.C., from duty as acting division signal officer, and Capt. Edwin A. Hickman, Sig. Corps, is detailed in his stead, in addition to his other duties. (Feb. 9, 2d Div.)

First Class Sergt. Harry F. Miller, S.C., Philippine Islands, will be sent to Texas City, Texas, for duty with Telegraph Co. H, Signal Corps. (Feb. 19, War D.)

The following promotions and appointments in the Signal Corps, U.S. Army, are announced: To be master signal electricians: First Class Sergts. Christian Wahl and Stephen E. Karigan, Feb. 13, 1915. To be first class sergeants: Sergts. Ernest J. Wessen, Chauncey N. Rand, James W. Worley, Alvin R. Palmer, Raymond A. Grantham, John M. Wattles, William H. Brogan and Greeley Munday, Feb. 13, 1915. To be sergeants: Corpals. Ira A. Kilbury and Gregor X. Miller, to date Jan. 16, 1915, and Robert Goodman, to date Jan. 22, 1915. (Feb. 16, C.S.O.)

The following promotions in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps, U.S. Army, are announced: To be sergeants: Corpals. Alfred Bernhard and Austin A. Adamson, to date Feb. 16, 1915. To be corporals: First Class Privts. Clarence F. Adams, Leo G. Flint and Harry E. Hall and Pvt. Charles Chester, to date Feb. 16, 1915. (Feb. 16, C.S.O.)

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. F. S. FOLTZ.

First Lieut. Lewis Brown, jr., 1st Cav., is detailed for duty to assist the Government Exhibit Board at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco, Cal. (Feb. 24, War D.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. E. WILDER.

COL. W. J. NICHOLSON, ATTACHED.

Leave three months to Col. William J. Nicholson, attached to the 5th Cavalry. (Feb. 15, C.D.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. H. MURRAY.

COL. W. A. SHUNK, ATTACHED.

Leave two months, about Feb. 20, 1915, to Chaplain Joseph C. Kennedy, 7th Cav. (Feb. 18, War D.)

First Sergt. Edward Mundt, Troop E, 7th Cav., is placed upon the retired list at Fort McDowell, Cal., and will repair to his home. (Feb. 18, War D.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. LOCKETT.

First Lieut. James A. Shannon, 11th Cav., is transferred to the 1st Cavalry. He will, upon the expiration of the leave, join the troop to which assigned. (Feb. 18, War D.)

Par. 42, S.O. 41, Feb. 18, 1915, War D., relating to 1st Lieut. James A. Shannon, 11th Cav., is revoked. He will, upon the expiration of the leave granted him, join the troop to which assigned. (Feb. 20, War D.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. H. G. SICKEL.

Leave two months, about Feb. 15, 1915, to Lieut. Col. John C. Waterman, 12th Cav., Fort Robinson, Neb. (Feb. 2, C.D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

2D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. A. MILLAR.

First Lieut. Phillip W. Booker, 2d Field Art., is relieved from assignment to that regiment, to take effect July 1, 1915. He will proceed to the United States as soon as practicable after that date and upon arrival at San Francisco, Cal., will report to commanding general, Western Dept. (Feb. 24, War D.)

3D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. G. W. VAN DEUSEN.

Sergt. Max Weinberger, Battery F, 3d Field Art., Fort Myer, Va., is transferred as sergeant to the 5th Field Artillery, and is detailed to duty in connection with the Militia of New York, with orders to report in person to Capt. Dan T. Moore, Field Art., inspector-instructor. (Feb. 20, War D.)

5TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. G. ADAMS.

Additional 2d Lieut. William E. Burr, 5th Field Art., is assigned to his present regiment as a second lieutenant, with rank from June 12, 1914, to fill a vacancy which occurred in the grade of second lieutenant, Field Artillery, Jan. 10, 1915. (Feb. 23, War D.)

6TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. ST. J. GREBLE.

First Lieut. Marshall Magruder, 6th Field Art., is transferred to the 2d Field Artillery, July 1, 1915. He will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and will sail on the transport to leave about July 5, 1915, for Manila and join regiment to which he is transferred. (Feb. 24, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART.

Par. 21, 22 and 23 of S.O. 40, Feb. 17, 1915, War D., relating to Capt. Charles H. Hilton and Godwin Ordway and Lieut. Col. Frank G. Mauldin, C.A.C., are revoked. (Feb. 20, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Frank G. Mauldin, C.A.C., upon the expiration of the leave granted will report to C.O., Coast Defenses of San Francisco, for duty. (Feb. 20, War D.)

Capt. William E. Murray, C.A.C., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Q.M. Corps, March 2, 1915, vice Capt. Frank S. Long, Q.M.C., relieved from detail in that Corps, March 1, 1915. (Feb. 20, War D.)

Leave fourteen days, upon relief from duty in the Coast Defenses of Mobile, to 1st Lieut. Norton M. Beardslee, C.A.C. (Feb. 17, E.D.)

Capt. Edward L. Glasgow, C.A.C., will report in person to Major William R. Smith, C.A.C., president of the examining board at Fort Monroe, Va., for examination to determine his fitness as to professional and general efficiency qualifications for promotion. (Feb. 18, War D.)

The following changes in the assignments of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are ordered:
 Capt. Henry J. Hatch from assignment to 104th Co. and placed on the unassigned list. He will report to the C.O., Coast Defenses of Oahu, for staff duty.

Capt. Francis M. Hinkle, now unassigned, is assigned to the 104th Co. He is relieved from his present duty and will join company to which assigned.

Capt. Carr W. Waller is transferred from 55th to the 159th Co., and will join company to which transferred.

Capt. Edward Carpenter is transferred from the 159th to the 55th Co. (Feb. 19, War D.)

Leave two months and seventeen days, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, to 2d Lieut. Ralph W. Wilson, C.A.C. (Feb. 18, War D.)

Second Lieut. Robert H. Lee, C.A.C., will proceed to West Point, N.Y., for duty. Lieutenant Lee is relieved from assignment to the 88th Co., C.A.C. (Feb. 23, War D.)

Capt. Thomas Duncan, C.A.C., is assigned to the 135th Company. He is relieved from his present duty and will join the company to which assigned. (Feb. 24, War D.)

First Lieut. Adelno Gibson, C.A.C., from assignment to the 47th Company, about April 1, 1915, placed on the unassigned list, and will proceed to Fort Monroe as instructor at the school. (Feb. 24, War D.)

Capt. Thomas J. Rogers, 10th Inf., from assignment to that regiment, June 1, 1915, and will proceed as soon as practicable after that date to the United States and join the regiment to which he may be assigned. (Feb. 24, War D.)

Electr. Sergt. 1st Class Walter Hart, C.A.C., Coast Defenses of Long Island Sound, will be sent to the Coast Defenses of Savannah for duty. (Feb. 18, War D.)

So much of Par. 2, S.O. 291, War D., Dec. 10, 1914, as directs Electr. Sergt. 1st Class Timothy Gallagher, C.A.C., be sent to the Coast Defenses of Chesapeake Bay, is amended to direct that he be sent to the Coast Defenses of Galveston for duty. (Feb. 18, War D.)

Electr. Sergt. 2d Class Edwin C. Mead, C.A.C., cable steamer Joseph Henry, will be sent to the Coast Defenses of Eastern New York for duty. (Feb. 18, War D.)

Electr. Sergt. 1st Class John T. Hines, C.A.C., Coast Defenses of Galveston, will be sent to the Coast Defenses of Long Island Sound for duty. (Feb. 18, War D.)

Electrician Sergt. 2d Class Taomas Murphy, C.A.C., from duty in Coast Defenses of Boston and from temporary duty at the Hammond Radio Research Laboratory, Gloucester, Mass., to Coast Defenses of Narragansett Bay, for duty. (Feb. 24, War D.)

INFANTRY.

2D INFANTRY.—COL. F. H. FRENCH.

Leave two months to Capt. Archie J. Harris, 2d Inf., upon his arrival in the United States. (Feb. 19, War D.)

3D INFANTRY.—COL. R. L. HIRST.

Par. 13, S.O. 36, Feb. 12, 1915, War D., is so amended as to direct 1st Lieut. Ralph Dickinson, 3d Inf., to report at Fort Brady, Mich., not later than March 28, 1915, instead of March 15, 1915. (Feb. 23, War D.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. B. JONES.

Leave two months and fifteen days, about Feb. 12, 1915, and to terminate not later than May 1, 1915, to 1st Lieut. William C. Miller, 7th Inf. (Feb. 7, 2d Div.)

Leave two months, to terminate not later than May 1, 1915, to 1st Lieut. Girard L. McEntee, 7th Inf. (Feb. 12, 2d Div.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. PICKERING.

First Lieut. William R. Persons, 11th Inf., from duty with

the detachment of the 11th Infantry, now casually at this camp, and is attached to Co. D, 26th Infantry. (Feb. 11, 2d Div.)

First Lieut. John A. Brockman, 11th Inf., inspector-instructor, is assigned to duty as inspector of the Militia of New Jersey and New York for 1915. (Feb. 18, E.D.)

13TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. J. KERNAN.

Sergt. Charles A. Nelson, Co. L, 13th Inf., is placed upon the retired list at the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and will repair to his home. (Feb. 18, War D.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. C. F. TILLSON.

Second Lieut. George R. Hicks, 15th Inf., due to arrive at Manila about Jan. 3, to Tientsin, China, for duty. (Dec. 29, P.D.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. C. HODGES, JR.

Capt. Horace P. Hobbs, 17th Inf., is detailed for duty with the Militia of the District of Columbia as inspector-instructor, and will proceed not earlier than March 4, 1915, to Washington. (Feb. 23, War D.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. S. ROGERS.

First Lieut. Frank F. Jewett, 18th Inf., to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Military Prison, for duty. (Feb. 18, War D.)

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. F. WALTZ.

Capt. William W. Taylor, jr., 19th Inf., is transferred to the 20th Infantry. (Feb. 19, War D.)

Under exceptional circumstances, the leave granted 2d Lieut. Robert L. Spragins, 19th Inf., is extended one month. (Feb. 11, 2d Div.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. G. S. YOUNG.

COL. W. LASSITER, ATTACHED.

Capt. Austin A. Parker, 21st Inf., was on Feb. 17 transferred to the unassigned. Capt. Robert S. Knox, unassigned, 21st Inf., is assigned to Co. C, 21st Inf.

24TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. N. PENROSE.

Capt. Thomas W. Darrah, 24th Inf., is selected and detailed as major, Philippine Scouts, April 11, 1915, vice Capt. George C. Shaw, Inf., relieved. (Feb. 20, War D.)

The name of Capt. Thomas W. Darrah, 24th Inf., is placed on the list of detached officers, to take effect April 11, 1915, and the name of Capt. George C. Shaw, Inf., is removed therefrom, to take effect April 10, 1915. (Feb. 20, War D.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. L. W. V. KENNON.

First Lieut. Cary I. Crockett, 25th Inf., aide-de-camp, is relieved from assignment to that regiment. (Feb. 19, War D.)

26TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. L. BULLARD.

The name of 1st Lieut. Albert B. Kaempfer, 26th Inf., is placed on the list of detached officers, Feb. 21, 1915, and the name of 1st Lieut. James G. Taylor, Inf., is removed therefrom, Feb. 20, 1915. Lieutenant Taylor is relieved from duty at the U.S.M.A. and is assigned to the 22d Infantry, Feb. 21, and upon the expiration of leave will join regiment. (Feb. 23, War D.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. H. BARTH.

COL. W. H. CHATFIELD, ATTACHED.

First Lieut. Royden E. Beebe, 27th Inf., is transferred to the 8th Infantry, to take effect March 5, 1915, and will then join that regiment. (Feb. 23, War D.)

Capt. Benjamin J. Tillman, 27th Inf., from treatment at the General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M., to join his regiment. (Feb. 24, War D.)

First Lieut. Paul R. Manchester, 27th Inf., will proceed not earlier than March 20, 1915, when he shall become legally eligible for detached service, to West Point, N.Y., for duty. (Feb. 19, War D.)

First Sergt. John Campion, Co. K, 27th Inf., is placed upon the retired list at Texas City, Texas, and will repair to his home. (Feb. 18, War D.)

29TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. S. MALLORY.

Leave from March 1, 1915, to the date of departure of the 1st Battalion, 29th Infantry, from Fort Porter, N.Y., is granted Major Frank T. Woodbury, M.C. (Feb. 19, War D.)

Sick leave from date of his relief from treatment at the Walter Reed General Hospital, until March 10, 1915, to 1st Lieut. Albert G. Goodwyn, 29th Inf. (Feb. 19, War D.)

Major James E. Normoye, 29th Inf., now at Fort Jay, N.Y. (transferred to 3d Infantry, effective March 1, 1915), will proceed to Fort Ontario, N.Y., about March 1, 1915, and take station. (Feb. 18, E.D.)

Under War Department instructions of Feb. 12, 1915, the 29th Infantry is relieved from duty at its present stations, viz., Forts Jay, Niagara, and Porter, N.Y., and assigned to duty at Camp Gaillard, Culebra, Canal Zone. The 3d Battalion and Machine-gun Company and 1st Battalion will proceed by rail, at the proper time, from Forts Jay and Porter, respectively, to New York city, and embark with the Regimental Headquarters, Headquarters Company and Supply Company and 2d Battalion, from Fort Jay, on the transport Buford, which is scheduled to sail from that port on or about March 17, 1915, for the Canal Zone. (Feb. 18, E.D.)

INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

Leave one month and six days to Capt. George E. Ball, Inf. (assigned to the 8th Infantry, effective March 28, 1915), to take effect on or about March 28, 1915. Captain Ball will sail for the Philippine Islands on the transport to leave San Francisco about March 5, 1915. (Feb. 18, War D.)

Leave two months, about Feb. 19, 1915, to Lieut. Col. Charles H. Muir, Inf. (Feb. 10, 2d Div.)

The name of 1st Lieut. James G. Taylor, Inf., is removed from the list of detached officers, Feb. 20, and is relieved from duty at the U.S.M.A. and is assigned to the 22d Infantry, Feb. 21, and will join regiment on expiration of leave. (Feb. 23, War D.)

The name of Capt. George C. Shaw, Inf., is removed from the list of detached officers, to take effect April 10, 1915. (Feb. 20, War D.)

Leave one month to 1st Lieut. James G. Taylor. (Feb. 20, War D.)

So much of Par. 5, S.O. 9, War D., Jan. 12, 1915, as relieves Capt. George C. Shaw, Inf., from detail as major, Philippine Scouts, to take effect April 14, is amended so as to relieve him, to take effect April 10, 1915. (Feb. 20, War D.)

MASTER SIGNAL ELECTRICIANS.

Master Signal Electr. Patrick Dunne, Mounted Service School Detachment, is placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home. (Feb. 18, War D.)

Master Signal Electr. Frank P. Turner will be placed upon the retired list March 19, 1915, and will repair to his home. (Feb. 18, War D.)

burg, Pampanga, to Pettit Barracks, Mindanao, for duty. (Dec. 30, P.D.)

Leave twenty-four days to Capt. Benjamin H. Kerfoot, Q.M.C., now in San Francisco. (Feb. 15, Western D.) 25th Inf.

First Lieut. John S. Sullivan, Inf., to 2d.
First Lieut. Evan E. Lewis, 19th Inf., to 10th.
First Lieut. Thomas L. Crystal, Inf., to 2d.
First Lieut. Paul R. Manchester, 27th Inf., to 2d.
Second Lieut. Paul K. Johnson, 6th Inf., to 13th.
Second Lieut. Hayes A. Kroner, 6th Inf., to 15th.
Second Lieut. Allan S. Boyd, Jr., 12th Inf., to 29th.
Second Lieut. John H. Harrison, 17th Inf., to 24th.

Each of the officers, with the exception of Lieutenants Lewis and Boyd, will proceed to San Francisco at such time as will enable him to comply with this order and will sail on the transport to leave that place for Manila about July 5, 1915. Those officers who are assigned or transferred to regiments stationed in the Hawaiian Department will disembark at Honolulu, H.T., and join their regiments. The other officers whose regiments are in the Philippine Department will join their regiments upon arrival at Manila. Lieutenants Lewis and Boyd will join the regiments to which they have been transferred as soon as practicable after July 1, 1915. (Feb. 19, War D.)

UNITED STATES ARMY TRANSPORT SERVICE. Between San Francisco and Manila.

Offices and Docks: Laguna street, San Francisco, Cal.

Outgoing Schedule to Jan. 1, 1916.

Transports.	Leave	Arrive	Arrive	Arrive	Days
	about	Honolulu	about	Manila	about
Thomas	Feb. 5	Feb. 13	Feb. 26	Mar. 3	12
Sheridan	Mar. 5	Mar. 13	Mar. 26	Apr. 2	13
Sherman	Apr. 5	Apr. 13	Apr. 26	May 3	12
Thomas	May 5	May 13	May 26	June 2	13
Logan	June 5	June 13	June 26	July 3	12
Sherman	July 5	July 13	July 26	Aug. 2	13
Thomas	Aug. 5	Aug. 13	Aug. 26	Sept. 2	13
Logan	Sept. 5	Sept. 13	Sept. 26	Oct. 4	11
Sherman	Oct. 5	Oct. 13	Oct. 26	Nov. 2	13
Thomas	Nov. 5	Nov. 13	Nov. 26	Dec. 2	13
Logan	Dec. 5	Dec. 13	Dec. 27	Jan. 2-16	13

Incoming Schedule to Jan. 15, 1916.

Transports.	Leave	Arrive	Arrive	Arrive	Lay
	Manila	Nagasaki	Honolulu	S.F.	days
Sherman	Feb. 15	Feb. 20	Mar. 7	Mar. 14	23
Thomas	Mar. 15	Mar. 20	Mar. 27	Apr. 3	23
Sheridan	Apr. 15	Apr. 20	May 5	May 13	22
Sherman	May 15	May 20	June 5	June 13	23
Thomas	June 15	June 20	July 5	July 13	23
Logan	July 15	July 20	Aug. 4	Aug. 12	23
Sherman	Aug. 15	Aug. 20	Sept. 4	Sept. 12	24
Thomas	Sept. 15	Sept. 20	Oct. 5	Oct. 13	23
Logan	Oct. 15	Oct. 20	Nov. 4	Nov. 12	23
Sherman	Nov. 15	Nov. 20	Dec. 5	Dec. 13	23
Thomas	Dec. 15	Dec. 20	Jan. 4-16	Jan. 12-16	24

No changes in list published last week except as follows:

ARMY TRANSPORTS.

DIX—Left Seattle, Wash., Feb. 5 for Manila, P.I.; left Honolulu, H.T., Feb. 20.
SHERMAN—Left Manila, P.I., Feb. 15, 1915, for San Francisco, Cal.; left Nagasaki, Japan, Feb. 21.

MINE PLANTERS.

GENERAL SAMUEL M. MILLS—1st Lieut. Chester R. Snow, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 58th and 169th Co., C.A.C. at Fort Screven, Ga.

TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Camp McGrath, Batangas, P.I., Jan. 15, 1915.

Companies A and B left Jan. 4 on the transport Warren for permanent station at Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, joining the other two companies of the 1st Battalion. Captain Leonard, Lieutenants Burt and Miller, of Company B, and Captain Errington and Lieutenant Adams, of Company A, went with the troops. Other passengers on the Warren were Lieut. and Mrs. Rinaldo Wood, en route to Manila for a few days, Mrs. Errington and Mrs. Adams and little son.

Lieutenant Sullivan met the transport Logan in Manila Jan. 4 and brought about seventy recruits to this garrison. Mrs. Sullivan was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Kern during Lieutenant Sullivan's absence. Capt. and Mrs. Errington were week-end guests of Captain Wiegstein before their departure for Corregidor. Lieut. and Mrs. Crea's dinner guests Jan. 2 were Lieut. and Mrs. Adams and Dr. Yemans. Lieutenant Harmon reached Manila Jan. 4 on the Logan and spent several days in Manila before reporting at this station. He is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Sullivan for a few days.

Major and Mrs. Grubbs' dinner guests Jan. 7 were Lieut. and Mrs. Crea, Dr. and Mrs. Hammond, Captain Parrott and Lieutenant Miller. Lieut. and Mrs. Sullivan, Mrs. Richardson and Captain Wiegstein had dinner with Lieut. and Mrs. Harry Crea last week. Lieut. and Mrs. Torrey Maghee are passengers on the transport Logan, leaving for the States Jan. 15. Numerous informal affairs were given for them. On Jan. 8 Lieut. and Mrs. Maghee, Colonel May and Colonel Penrose were dinner guests of Major and Mrs. Grubbs. Lieut. and Mrs. Maghee were honor guests at a dinner of fourteen covers given by Lieut. and Mrs. Field Jan. 9; other guests present were Mrs. Sibley, Lieut. and Mrs. Hester, Lieut. and Mrs. Crea, Mr. and Mrs. Caton, of Batangas, Col. Willis May, Captain Parrott and Lieutenant Miller.

Colonel May and Lieut. and Mrs. Maghee motored to Manila Jan. 12 to await the sailing of the Logan. They were present at the hop "transport night." Mrs. Girard Sturtevant has been absent from all social functions recently by reason of sickness. Mrs. Penrose and Miss Townsend are still at Baguio.

Capt. and Mrs. Sturtevant and Lieut. and Mrs. Maghee made the Southern Island trip on the Lisicum, sailing from Manila Dec. 17. Lieut. Albert Kuegle, who has received by cable the news of the death of his father, has the sympathy of the garrison. Dr. and Mrs. F. X. Strong and little Francis were in Manila visiting Dr. and Mrs. Gibson before sailing for permanent station at Tientsin. Mr. and Mrs. Caton, of Batangas, are being congratulated upon the arrival of a little son, who has been named Frederick Wilson, for his maternal grandfather.

On Christmas Eve Lieut. and Mrs. Edgar Field entertained a number of their friends at a merry frolic in honor of Dr. and Mrs. Strong. The quarters were appropriately decorated. Games were played and egg nog, fruit cake and delicious homemade candies were served. Mrs. Sibley assisted in receiving the guests, who were Dr. and Mrs. Strong, Major and Mrs. Grubbs, Lieut. and Mrs. Hester and Mrs. Richardson, Lieut. and Mrs. Crea, Lieut. and Mrs. Kern, Miss Ballou, Captains Leonard, Parrott and Wiegstein, Dr. Yemans and Lieutenant Miller.

Captain Black, Lieutenant Miller and Dental Surgeon Deyton were members of a large hunting party that went to the mountains late in December in search of deer. They killed about twenty-five, and their friends who enjoyed the venison share their enthusiasm. Also, Captains Leonard and Parrott went out for a short hunt, with fine success. Capt. and Mrs. Errington spent Christmas with friends at Los Baños.

Major and Mrs. Grubbs made a 343-mile trip in their big car to Atimona, "The Benguet of Southern Luzon," recently. Lieut. and Mrs. Hester gave a dinner Dec. 26 for Capt. and Mrs. Elmer W. Clark, Lieut. and Mrs. Edgar L. Field and Mrs. W. B. Sibley, Lieut. and Mrs. Harry B. Crea, Mrs. F. H. Richardson, Captain Leonard and Dr. Yemans. The Officers' Club presented a brilliant scene New Year's Eve, the occasion being a big subscription german given by the officers and led by Captain Parrott and Mrs. Maghee. Ten figures were danced, the gay crepe paper favors being most artistic. Mrs. Kern had charge of the making of these favors, and she was ably assisted by Mesdames Maghee, Field and Sullivan. Mrs. Richardson had charge of the ladies' favor table, and Mrs. Kern presided at the men's. At midnight the band sounded "taps," after which there was a general outbreak of fun and noise and confetti showers. All the officers and

ladies were present. The officers in this garrison paid their respects to the Commanding Officer New Year's morning. Lieutenant Miller was host at an egg nog treat at the club New Year's Day, inviting all the ladies and officers on the line.

Major and Mrs. Grubbs kept open house on the evening of Jan. 1, and their warm hospitality was much enjoyed. The children on the post had much fun together over their Christmas trees, and there were two lovely Santa Claus parties. Little Miss Jane Crea was hostess at the first one, celebrating her second birthday anniversary. On Dec. 23 Briscoe Black was six years old, and all the little folks helped him celebrate. Capt. and Mrs. Girard Sturtevant gave a beautiful New Year's dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Maghee, Lieut. and Mrs. Field, Mrs. Sibley, Mrs. Sullivan, Colonel May, Colonel Penrose, Dr. Yemans and Lieutenant Burt.

FAREWELL TO COLONEL MAY.

Col. Willis May, Commanding Officer of the 24th Infantry, left for the States on the Logan Jan. 15, on an extended leave prior to retirement at his own request. The regiment gave a brilliant reception in honor of Colonel May Jan. 11 at the Officers' Club, which had been transformed into a sort of fairy bower by Captains Sturtevant and Wiegstein, committee in charge. Colonel Penrose and Mrs. Charles Ballou received with Colonel May. Dancing filled the early hours. To the moving strains of "Auld Lang Syne" all gathered about their popular Commanding Officer and much feeling was shown as Colonel Penrose offered a toast to Colonel May, wishing him happiness and prosperity, and asking an occasional thought for the "auld acquaintance" he was leaving behind. Colonel May's response showed that the occasion held as much meaning for him as for his regiment. Those present were Mrs. Charles Ballou, Colonel May and Colonel Penrose in the receiving line, Major and Miss Ballou, Capt. and Mrs. Clark, Major and Mrs. Grubbs, Lieut. and Mrs. Wood and Miss Wood, Lieut. and Mrs. Maghee, Lieut. and Mrs. Field and Mrs. Sibley, Lieut. and Mrs. Hester and Mrs. Richardson, Lieut. and Mrs. Crea, Lieut. and Mrs. Kern, Lieut. and Mrs. Sullivan, Miss Sallie Ballou, Major and Mrs. Sweet and Mr. and Mrs. Caton, of Batangas, Captains Sturtevant, Parrott and Wiegstein, Lieutenant Miller, Dr. Yemans, Dr. Hammond, Lieutenant Harmon, Dental Surgeons Scovel and Deyton and Mr. Sen Ballou.

Colonel May's formal farewell to his command took place at seven o'clock on the morning of Jan. 12. The 3d Battalion was drawn up in front of the Colonel's quarters. Major Charles Ballou, attended by his staff, in command. Warm handclaps and hearty good wishes expressed the esteem in which Colonel May is held by his entire regiment, the one battalion in this garrison representing the 1st and 2d on Corregidor.

Colonel May is a great lover of music and his interest in the band has been well understood and rewarded. Their "good-bye" was put into their rendition of "Auld Lang Syne" as Colonel May, seated in his machine, rode past the line of soldiers on his way to Manila and the homeland.

FIFTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Empire, Canal Zone, Feb. 13, 1915.

At the semi-monthly meeting of the Regimental Card Club Friday at the Officers' Club six tables of auction players enjoyed the evening, prizes being won by Mrs. O'Brien and Lieutenant Lewis. Lieutenant Curry and his mother were recent dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Edwards. At noon dinner last Sunday Col. and Mrs. Faison entertained Col. and Mrs. Morton and Major and Mrs. Waterhouse. That same evening Gen. and Mrs. Edwards were guests at supper of Capt. and Mrs. Edwards.

At the game Sunday between the 5th Infantry and Artillery teams a large crowd turned out, but the game was so one-sided that interest was lost before it closed. The final score was 15 to 0, in favor of the home team. The steamer Panama made an excursion trip through the canal last Sunday, the Panama Railroad having made a special trip across the entire isthmus, stopping at all stations to take on passengers for the boat trip that left Colon about ten o'clock. The trip ended late in the evening and trains were again in Panama awaiting those whose destinations were inland. About 500 people took advantage of this opportunity to see the canal.

Col. Selden A. Day, retired, and Mrs. Day (known under the pen name of Helen Hamilton Gardner) sailed Saturday for San Francisco, to visit the exposition before their return to Washington. Governor and Mrs. Goethals arrived Wednesday from New York and were met by Colonel Harding, who acted as governor during the absence of Colonel Goethals. They immediately crossed the isthmus on the Governor's private railroad motor to Panama and drove to the Goethals residence in Balboa Heights. The private yacht of Commo. E. C. Benedict, the Oneida, arrived at Colon this week. Among passengers on board were Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Finley and Miss Finley and Mrs. Phillips entertaining the Ladies' Reception Club Wednesday. At supper on Wednesday Lieut. and Mrs. Hopson had with them Capt. and Mrs. Moss and Lieut. and Mrs. Willis. Capt. and Mrs. Edwards were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Baltzell at Camp Otis Thursday. Mrs. Davis and Mrs. Twyman are spending to-day at Gatun Locks, being luncheon guests of Captain Davis and other officers.

A terrible hurricane struck Colon on Monday and the storm lasted more than twelve hours, doing much damage, causing the collapse of part of the East Breakwater, six thousand feet of new trestle being carried away and two pile drivers, by force of waves and the lives of two East Indians were lost and many others had narrow escapes. The whole isthmus

TENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Camp E. S. Otis, Panama, Canal Zone, Feb. 7, 1915.

Capt. and Mrs. Gowen gave a beautiful dinner Thursday for Major and Mrs. Settle, Capt. and Mrs. Baltzell and Lieut. and Mrs. Wells. That same evening Captain McArthur and Mr. Van Allen Lyman were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Coleman. Major and Mrs. Settle entertained at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Baltzell, Capt. and Mrs. Eskridge, Lieut. and Mrs. Wells and Lieut. and Mrs. Eichelberger. Capt. and Mrs. Coleman had dinner Wednesday for Mrs. Eskridge, Miss Henshaw, Lieutenants Heidt, Snapp, Stutesman and Jacobs. One would hardly realize that this is the same regiment it was a year ago, as the members of it have changed considerably. Almost every day some are leaving and others are arriving to take their places. Lieutenants Kutz, Fitzmaurice and Alderdee left Monday. They will stop at Havana and other points of interest on their way to the States. Major and Mrs. Lieberhart gave a dinner party for Lieut. and Mrs. Maloney, Lieutenants Lockett, Fitzmaurice, Kutz and Stutesman; on Friday evening they extended their hospitality to Major and Mrs. Settle and Major and Mrs. Clayton. Capt. and Mrs. Wood and children and Mrs. Wood were luncheon guests of Capt. and Mrs. Coleman Saturday.

Miss Gertrude Lathrop, of New York city, is spending some time with Col. and Mrs. Miller and Miss Ruth Miller. Col. and Mrs. Miller threw open their beautiful home to an informal gathering of young people, who enjoyed several hours of dancing, the 10th Infantry band furnishing a delightful musical program. Besides the honor guest, Miss Lathrop, Col. and Mrs. Miller had invited Lieut. and Mrs. Maloney, Lieut. and Mrs. Wells, Misses Kitson, Bush and Churchill, Colonel Devore and Lieutenants Jacobs, Heidt, White, Murphy, Pool, Davenport, Fehé, Larned, Beller, Gruber, Wilbur and Eisey, Captains Humber and Ford. Lieut. and Mrs. Wells honored Miss Lathrop Friday with a picture show party, followed by a supper and dancing at their quarters. The guests included Misses Lathrop, Churchill, Bush, Kitson and Lieutenants Pool, Murphy, Eisey, Fehé and Waite.

Since the completion of our new ball park considerable enthusiasm is shown over some of the games played here. The one played here Thursday between the regimental team and that of the 5th Infantry proved quite exciting, resulting in a score of 9 to 8, in favor of the visiting team. In the game that was played at Empire between the same teams, however, the score was 5 to 8, in favor of the 10th.

FOURTEENTH CAVALRY AND BORDER NEWS.

Fort Clark, Texas, Feb. 16, 1915.

Miss Pattie Joe Edwards, of Del Rio, is the house guest of Mrs. G. W. Winterburn. Col. and Mrs. F. W. Sibley are visiting at Fort Sam Houston. Mrs. M. B. Rush has arrived

from Eagle Pass, to join her husband. Lieut. and Mrs. H. R. Smalley entertained with three tables of bridge on Feb. 11 complimenting Mrs. Gassaway. Prizes were won by Mrs. Gassaway, Mrs. R. E. Fisher and Lieutenant Lynch. Other guests were Col. and Mrs. F. W. Sibley, Capt. and Mrs. S. P. Adams, Lieut. and Mrs. Norton, Mrs. A. G. Fisher, Lieutenants Davis and Rush.

Mrs. A. G. Fisher on Wednesday entertained at a bridge tea. Master Dorsey Fisher celebrated his birthday Feb. 12 with a party to the children of the garrison. The Friday evening hop was well attended. Capt. P. W. Arnold and his mother, Mrs. A. K. Arnold, entertained after the hop with a chafing-dish party for Miss Edwards, Capt. and Mrs. Adams, Capt. and Mrs. G. W. Winterburn, Lieut. and Mrs. H. R. Smalley.

Mrs. Sterling P. Adams on Feb. 13 entertained at bridge. Prizes were won by Mesdames Smalley, Hodges, Rush and Miss Edwards. A number joined for tea. Capt. G. W. Winterburn, now stationed at Eagle Pass, spent the week-end with his family. Lieut. Falkner Heard spent a few days in the post last week the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Adams.

The officers of the 14th Cavalry are playing polo three times a week. The 14th will have been on the border three years in April and has been so scattered this is the first time enough of the polo players have been together to even have a practice game.

27TH INFANTRY NOTES.

Texas City, Feb. 20, 1915.

The 23d Infantry mess is becoming noted for its Sunday supper. The dining room is most attractive, being finished in mission oak. Tables accommodating from four to twelve people each are placed about the room and may be reserved for Sunday suppers, but applications should be made by Thursday. The people of the 23d Infantry are most hospitable. Lieut. and Mrs. Peale had a table Sunday for Captain Morrow, Lieut. and Mrs. Pruyn, Lieut. and Mrs. Manchester, Lieut. and Mrs. Crawford, Lieutenants Stadden and Schmidt. At another table were Col. and Mrs. Barth with their guest, Colonel Hirst. Capt. and Mrs. Knight entertained a large party in honor of their house guests, Miss Nichols and Mr. Phillips, of New Orleans; other guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes, Lieutenant Oldsmith, 23d Inf.; Major Paxton, Miss Branger, Mr. Price, of Galveston.

Miss Mildred Weeks, of Galveston, was week-end guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Waugh. Mrs. Waugh gave a supper Sunday in honor of her house guest, when Dr. Davenport and Lieutenant Lampert were present. Mrs. Bell had two tables of bridge Thursday. Mrs. Moore was a guest. Several small dinner parties were given at the mess on Sunday. Lieutenant Schmidt's guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Crawford, Lieut. and Mrs. Peale; Captain Robertson's guests were Chaplain and Mrs. Rice, Lieutenant Emery's were Lieut. and Mrs. Manchester. After dinner the parties adjourned to the club and heard some fine selections on the Victrola. Capt. and Mrs. A. W. Brown's dinner guests on Friday were Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes, Lieut. and Mrs. Manchester. Lieut. and Mrs. Waugh entertained at dinner Wednesday for Lieut. and Mrs. Crawford, Lieutenants Emery and Davies. Lieut. and Mrs. Crawford had dinner on Friday for Captain Seigle and Lieutenant Emery.

Miss Weeks and Mr. Neyrick, of the Medical College, in Galveston, were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Waugh Thursday. Mrs. Knight, of the Engineers, gave a luncheon Thursday for Mrs. Markle, of St. Louis. There were several ladies present from Galveston; Mrs. Holmes of the regiment was a guest. Mr. and Mrs. Louis Schreiner, of Kerrville, Texas, are at the Galvez Hotel for a short stay. On Friday they motored to Texas City to see Lieut. and Mrs. Waugh and were given a trip through camp. Lieut. and Mrs. Waugh returned with them to Galveston and were their dinner guests that evening at the Galvez.

Lieut. and Mrs. Roy H. Coles, 23d Inf., had dinner Wednesday for Lieut. and Mrs. Manchester. Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes had supper Friday for Capt. and Mrs. A. W. Brown, Captain Reed, Capt. and Mrs. King, the Messers, Miss Sykes and Branger, of Galveston; Lieutenants Emery and Miller. Later the party went to the masquerade at the 6th Cavalry. Miss Mazie Thurston, of Atlanta, Ga., and Miss Laura Benét, of Augusta, Ga., are the guests of Col. and Mrs. Barth.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Feb. 19, 1915.

This week-end has been crowded with affairs given in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Bliss and Miss Bliss. There was a prettily appointed dinner given for them by Col. and Mrs. William D. Crosby before the brilliant reception tendered Gen. and Mrs. Bliss on Saturday evening by officers of the department staff—Colonels Bingham, Crosby, Heard, Scott, Keefer, Eastman, Majors Gray, Hay, Clarke, Simons, Captains Robert, Rucker, Gatewood, Jordan and Lieut. P. C. Raborg. About 300 guests from San Antonio and the fort attended the reception. The receiving party was composed of Gen. and Mrs. Bliss and Miss Bliss, with Mrs. J. W. Heard and Mrs. William H. Hay. The 3d Artillery band rendered a concert before the dancing began. In the post gymnasium, converted into a magnificent ball room, a color scheme of red was developed in festoons of electric lights, Japanese lanterns and bunting and flags, used in various ways.

Mrs. H. W. Jones gave a bridge-tee Saturday. Festoons of hearts were suspended from the chandelier to the four corners of the table, where they were held by bisque Cupids. Mrs. William D. Crosby poured tea and Mrs. J. B. Clayton chocolate. Brig. Gen. Francis Moore was a visitor on the post on Saturday. He is a guest at the St. Anthony. Gen. Frederick Funston arrived Sunday night. He is the guest of Col. and Mrs. Bingham. Gen. and Mrs. Tager H. Bliss and Miss Bliss left Monday for Washington. Col. and Mrs. P. R. Keefer entertained Monday with dinner for Gen. and Mrs. Bliss, Miss Bliss, Col. and Mrs. William D. Scott and Mrs. Gordon R. Catts. Col. and Mrs. J. W. Heard had supper Sunday for Gen. and Mrs. Bliss and Col. and Mrs. Crosby.

There was an exhibition polo game Sunday in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Bliss and both the Army team and the San Antonio four seemed bent upon playing themselves to a frazzle to do honor to the popular commanding officer. There was the largest crowd present that has ever gathered for any sporting event at Fort Sam Houston. The final score was 9 to 7 1/2, in favor of the Army.

Lieut. and Mrs. Paul C. Raborg will spend a two months' leave here and have taken quarters in the Infantry post. Col. and Mrs. F. W. Sibley, who have been spending a few days in the post, left Wednesday for Fort Clark. Mrs. J. W. Heard had as dinner guests on Tuesday Mr. and Mrs. Jo De Bana, of Eagle Pass, and Mrs. B. West, of San Antonio. Dr. and Mrs. L. C. Fairbanks had dinner Tuesday for Capt. and Mrs. George E. Stewart, Capt. and Mrs. Lorrain T. Richardson and Capt. and Mrs. T. W. Carrithers. Capt. and Mrs. L. T. Richardson left Wednesday for Wisconsin, where Captain Richardson will be in charge of the Militia.

Mrs. Harry B. Jordan entertained informally on Tuesday at the arsenal to meet Mrs. Bruff and Miss Barnes, guests of Major and Mrs. Hay. About forty friends called. Miss Amy Heard gave a prettily appointed luncheon on Tuesday, honoring Miss Maida Lovell, of Fort Clark. Covers were laid for Misses Gertrude Arnold, Maida Lovell, Katherine Lawton, Octavia and Lydia Bullis, Isabelle and Julia Crosby, Lenchen Schober, Olive and Alice Gray, Dorothy Atwood, of Kansas City, and the hostess. Col. and Mrs. Gonzalez S. Bingham gave a reception Tuesday evening in honor of General Funston. Nearly 200 guests called. Colored lights illuminated the lawn and veranda, where the Artillery band played throughout the evening. The guests were received by Col. and Mrs. Bingham, General Funston and Mrs. James Parker. Mrs. Alonso Gray poured coffee and Mrs. Robert H. Reife served punch, assisted by Misses Olive and Alice Gray.

Col. and Mrs. Bingham gave a handsomely appointed dinner Monday, honoring General Funston; covers were laid for twelve. Lieut. and Mrs. De Land Smith had a dinner Monday for Col. and Mrs. William D. Crosby, Major and Mrs. Manus McCloskey and Lieut. and Mrs. Charles D. Daly. Gen. and Mrs. James Parker had dinner Thursday in honor of Gen. Frederick Funston and for Col. and Mrs. Gonzalez S. Bingham. Col. and Mrs. John W. Heard, Major and Mrs. Manus McCloskey, Mrs. Hamilton S. Hawkins and the hosts. On Thursday evening Col. and Mrs. William D. Crosby had dinner for Col. and Mrs. Corbusier, Mrs. Henry W. Lawton, Mrs. John W. Bullis, General Hoskins, Major Cotter and Capt. and Mrs. Corbusier.

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Secretary of the Navy Daniels is in favor of holding a review of the Atlantic Fleet at New York in June next. Instructions were on Feb. 24 sent to Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, commander-in-chief of the Atlantic Fleet, to report his ideas for such a review. The fleet, upon completing the spring work at Guantanamo, will come north to Narragansett Bay for practice. The review at New York, it is proposed, shall be either held while the fleet is on the way to Narragansett Bay from Cuba or when it returns from Rhode Island on its way to Hampton Roads. Mr. Daniels hopes to bring as many vessels out of reserve as possible for the review. It is possible that certain maneuvers in the character of a war game to protect New York will be held.

Reports are current that the Governor of Utah fears that the Indian situation in that state has gotten beyond the control of the local authorities and that it will be necessary to call upon the War Department for troops. A detachment of twenty Navajo police scouts has been ordered from the Ship Rock Agency to aid in the pursuit of Tese-Ne-at, the Pinte Indian who is charged with murder. He has escaped and it is feared that he has succeeded in stirring up some of the Navajo Indians, who in conjunction with the Pinte Indians might make the outbreak too formidable for the local authorities to handle.

The fourth session of the Naval Pay Officers' School has been concluded and six pay officers have been graduated. They are J. P. Jackson, who has been ordered to the Tallahassee; W. E. Cox and F. C. Craig, to Asiatic stations; F. C. Beck, to the Petrel; and R. W. Swearingen, who is waiting orders. At their own request R. L. Kittrell and C. L. Austin will take the course at

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the fifth session of the school, which will begin shortly. H. T. Sandlin and R. C. Reed, who have been recently appointed to the Pay Corps, will also be students at the fifth session. Whenever they can be spared officers will be relieved from duty on ships and at posts to take the course. Officers who desire to take the course should file applications.

The 29th U.S. Infantry, now distributed among the posts of Forts Jay, Niagara and Porter, N.Y., will sail from New York city in the transport Buford about March 17 for station in the Canal Zone. The 28th U.S. Infantry is not to relieve the 29th Infantry at New York state posts when the latter goes to Panama, as has been stated. When the troops are relieved from the border the 22d Infantry will probably be sent to New York. Orders have been issued for the relief of the four companies of Coast Artillery which have been on duty at Brownsville, Texas, as Infantry. The 39th Company will be transferred to Mobile, Ala.; the 128th to Galveston, Texas.; the 164th to New Orleans, La., coast defenses; and the 170th to the Charleston, S.C., defenses.

There has just been issued from headquarters, Eastern Department, Gen. Leonard Wood commanding, a general order that might well be imitated by other departments. It is General Orders No. 1, current series, which is a codification of and which supersedes all department orders heretofore published, thus embodying in one unusually well indexed order everything pertaining to the administration of the Eastern Department. Simultaneously with this order was also issued a very convenient, useful form (Form No. 1, Headquarters, Eastern Department) for keeping a record of the detached service of officers. The War Department, we believe, would do well to adopt this form and issue it to the Service, as it would fill a badly needed want. We understand that both the order and the form were prepared by Capt. James A. Moss, 29th Inf., whose successful efforts to reduce and simplify the paper and other administrative work of the Army are well known.

The Judge Advocate General holds that Indian scouts are now on the same footing as enlisted men of the Army as far as enlistment period is concerned. A band of Indians, being enlisted under an Act of Congress of July 28, 1856, to act as scouts in the territories and Indian country, were to be discharged when the necessity for their services should cease, but more recent legislation of Aug. 1, 1894, provided that all enlistments in the Army shall be for a period of three years. The J.A. General shows that by the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, all enlistments in the Regular Army shall be for a term of seven years, and in the opinion of the War Department this applies to Indian scouts.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1915.

ECHO OF "A CALL TO ARMS."

Our editorial of last week, "A Call to Arms," has attracted wide notice and is accomplishing the purpose for which it was intended by calling the attention of the country to our critical position in a military sense and the necessity for taking prompt and vigorous action in view of it. Read the history of our Civil War and learn how supersensitive the people of this country were when they felt that they were struggling for their very existence; how ready they were to take offense when foreign nations displayed hostility toward us and added to our burden by the favor they showed to our enemies. It is a curious fact that England, which was the chief offender, not only incurred our ill will, but failed to find favor with the South for the reason that she dared not go far enough to meet the wishes of the Confederates, who were in a state of the same high strung, nervous tension as their whilom antagonists. The result was that at the end of the war North and South would have united with equal heartiness in the war with England which threatened at that time. That we avoided war was due to the remarkable spirit of forbearance shown by the country under the direction of President Grant, and the consciousness abroad that the velvet glove concealed the mailed fist. There was no danger then of having our forbearance mistaken for fear. But how is it now?

To-day the conditions are reversed. It is the foreigner who is looking to us for sympathy and who is watching with jealous eye for the slightest sign of a disposition on our part to favor his antagonist by giving him material, or even moral, support. Our protests of neutrality and impartiality count for little with those who realize that the exercise of these highly estimable qualities are not to their advantage. Men talk of avoiding war by guiding our intercourse with the foreigner by the principles of exact justice. Are they so blind as not to see that the justice others require of us is the justice that promotes their purposes and confounds those of their enemies; no other will suffice.

After our Civil War we settled the difficulties arising out of the circumstances of that war by peaceful methods, but was it because we wore the image of the dove of peace in our buttonholes and regaled our antagonists with pious talk about peace? Would the French have left Mexico if the methods approved to-day had prevailed in the days of Grant? Would the English have consented to the Geneva arbitration, which saved us by a hair's breadth, and only by a hair's breadth, from war?

Now the tables are turned, and it is the foreigner who is running up a bill against us. When he comes to demand a settlement, as he surely will, will he show himself as forbearing as we were in like case? If conditions continue as they are to-day will not the demand upon us be peremptory, the blow promptly following the word? It was the purpose of our article of last week to call attention to the possibility of such a contingency as we forecast and to urge the necessity of taking action in view of it.

In the Senate of the United States on the birthday of Washington—significant omen—Senator Brandegee, of Connecticut, called for the reading of the article from the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL and in connection with it articles from the New York Times and the New York Sun along the same line. When Mr. Fletcher asked if the articles could not be inserted in the Record without reading, Mr. Brandegee insisted upon their being read to make sure that the Senators would hear them. We learn that it is the intention to introduce a bill in Congress along the line of our recommendation for the enlistment of a million volunteers.

The tone and purpose of Senator Brandegee's excellent speech accompanying the reading of our article are indicated by the extracts which follow:

"To my mind the question before us appears to be a question of common sense. A man does not need to be a graduate of Annapolis or West Point, I take it, to have an opinion as to whether it is the duty of this country of 100,000,000 people to sit helpless and undefended, offering itself as a fat and easy prey to whatever cormorant or predatory nation may take it into its head to attack us, or whether this country shall obey the mandate of the Constitution of the United States and maintain an 'adequate' Army and Navy, not with any idea of immediate war, either of offense or defense, but, as I regard it, with the same common sense view that a city would maintain an adequate police force.

"Mr. President, it is well enough to talk about universal peace. In view of the developments over the world during the last three or four years, I consider it to be 'idle chatter' for anybody to talk now as though the public opinion of the world had arrived at that state of beatitude where the Sermon on the Mount could be

translated into national action. It seems to me to be perfectly preposterous, not only idle but criminal, for grown men who know the history of this country, who know how we have established our institutions, how our fathers in ancient times and in modern times have had to fight with the strong arm to maintain what they thought was right and to maintain the very life of the Government of this country.

"I am not discussing what ought to be. I am not discussing what may happen thousands of years hence, perhaps, when all the rest of the races of the world have been educated to the point of Christianity and the kindness and sweetness which ought to characterize people if they practice what they preach. I am talking about existing conditions, and for one I do not propose to sit here silent and quiescent with the pillars of the temples of the world smashing and tumbling all about my ears and lull myself to sleep with any *dolce far niente* talk about universal peace and sympathy and the concordance of nations. That, Mr. President, I regard almost in its effect, though, of course, not in its intention, as treason to this country.

"I am perfectly satisfied, Mr. President, in my own mind, that if this Congress would only allow itself to hold up to its own eyes what the conditions are of preparedness as to our Army and Navy they would not dare, as trustees of this great country's interests, to allow the conditions to remain any longer as they are now."

A HINT FOR SECRETARY DANIELS.

It is most unfortunate that officers of the Navy are not permitted to speak the truth, even in temperate language, concerning naval conditions and the necessity for reforms and changes in organization and in methods in order that the Navy may be at all times ready for war at short notice. Present conditions appear to us to be decidedly critical and yet our Navy does not appear to be prepared for war in the sense of readiness to tackle a first class Power in a manner that would justify confidence in immediate success.

It is to be noted that recent sea fights indicate that in a fight to a finish the vessels of one side will float and the other sink after a battle. This being the case, there is no room on board a fighting ship for untrained men. Every man and every officer must be skilled and trained to the highest possible degree of efficiency; not as a pupil or a teacher in academic knowledge, but as a fighting unit. These conditions are more necessary to-day than ever before in the history of naval warfare.

The daily papers report that our worthy Secretary of the Navy is greatly concerned because he fears that he lacks the confidence and support of the Navy. He may possibly find an explanation in the fact that his ideas are not altogether in keeping with the traditional spirit of a naval service, not only of our own, but of all navies. Drawing a parallel between the present administration of our Navy and that of the Marine Minister, Camille Pelletier, who sought to popularize the French navy by methods not unlike those now being applied in lesser measure to our own naval service, the New York Sun says:

"Many American naval officers are convinced that Mr. Daniels 'in the name of democracy' is really reducing the American enlisted man's confidence in and respect for his superiors in rank by his efforts to 'uplift' the bluejacket.

"The Secretary's invitation to all the men of the Navy to communicate freely with him was something for which he has never been forgiven by the officers of the Service. The Navy has its most rigid rules, from which officers themselves are not exempt, requiring all communications to be carried through the intermediate stages of superiors to the final responsible authority. It is the keystone, one might say, of the arch of discipline."

It is charged that instead of throwing into the waste basket all anonymous communications, according to the rule followed in properly organized newspaper offices, the Secretary has made such communications the basis of annoying and demoralizing investigations. The Sun reports that it has actually happened that letters have been received aboard ship suggesting that John Jones be relieved from the duty of shoveling coal and assigned to other tasks which his friends feel would better suit him. Such interference by the Secretary the fleet regards as a blow aimed at the very vitals of the Navy.

This doubtless furnishes one explanation of the feeling of resentment and lack of confidence which exists among the Navy personnel toward the Navy Department to-day, so violently in contrast to the feeling that exists in the Army toward the Secretary of War. Whether it is justifiable or not, such a condition is deplorable in the extreme. Navy officers have always been subordinate to authority, but they must, above all things, be loyal to their country and loyal to the Navy. When they believe that conditions are such as to invite disaster the question is: Shall they preserve a servile silence?

Captains who, however able, create a condition of unhappiness and bad discipline on board ship by their failure to handle the personnel with judgment are usually detached and ultimately plucked, as they should be. It is for the people to decide who may be responsible for a condition of complete dissatisfaction among the officers of the Navy concerning matters over which they have no control and which may spell disaster in the event of war.

On the other hand, as the Sun says, Mr. Daniels "has

accepted the views of the experts of the Navy in regard to battleship and gun construction, and, furthermore, has succeeded as well as, if not better, than most of his predecessors in the matter of getting the appropriations asked for, though there is a general belief that he has not asked for what the Navy ought to have. During his administration distinct advances have been made in ordnance, in armor, in shell and in torpedoes, which, while he was not directly responsible for them, Mr. Daniels has done all in his power to encourage."

The trouble appears to be that Mr. Daniels has carried into the Navy Department that bucolic American conception of discipline and the exercise of authority, however just and necessary, as a tyrannous disregard of the rights of an American citizen, who is, as the Irishman said, "as good as any other man, and better, too." Perhaps it is this that has led our amiable Secretary astray, for as to his sincerity and his philanthropic purpose no question is raised.

The policy adopted by the War Department with regard to the discussion of military topics is set forth in the letter of Feb. 15 which is addressed to The Adjutant General by Brig. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff. In this letter General Scott says: "The Secretary of War is convinced that the best interests of the Service are prejudiced by the appearance in public prints of interviews, discussions or articles by officers of the Army on the military situation here or abroad, and he therefore directs that all officers refrain therefrom until further orders in the premises." This was the result of the discussion of the question of national defense by Capt. William Mitchell, Sig. Corps, in a Washington club, referred to last week. While the Secretary excused Captain Mitchell, he issued a further injunction which is intended to prohibit officers from discussing the military situation here or abroad in any way to lead to publicity. It is doubtful whether the officers of any other army in the world are under such regulations. Under this order Army officers are not permitted to call the country's attention to the dangers of our state of unpreparedness. Just what relation such a discussion will have to the foreign policy of our Government it is difficult to understand. According to current reports Capt. Harry McL. P. Huse, U.S.N., Chief of Staff, Atlantic Fleet, has been asked to explain why in an official report to the Navy Department he called attention to some of the dangers of the military policy of the country. His letter through a leak was published, or part of it was published, in the daily papers. It was said that the press distorted the communication, but the fact that Captain Huse called attention to some things that should be done to strengthen the defenses of the country appears to be regarded as a serious offense, according to the policy of the Administration.

In his Washington's Birthday address at Morristown, N.J., former President Taft discussed an interesting phase of the question of the prohibition by the United States of the export of arms and munitions of war to the Allies, as is demanded by certain "neutrality" leagues. After explaining that such prohibition would be anything but neutral, Mr. Taft said that his chief reason for opposing such denial of the right of export was based on the "highest national interest." He said this country is never likely to be fully prepared for war and we must have the means of preparing as rapidly as possible after war is imminent and inevitable. Therefore he believed that it would be most foolish if we should adopt a policy now of refusing to sell arms and munitions of war to belligerent Powers, which, if pursued against us when we were driven into war, would leave us helpless. As an illustration he spoke of the American purchases abroad of ships and other war equipment at the time of the Spanish War. Furthermore, he said, if we should place an embargo on the sale of arms and ammunition to belligerents we would discourage the industry in this country, and thus reduce substantially our possible means of preparing for future wars. Furthermore, this prohibition would be hurtful to the wise policy of the War Department not to be dependent for its war supplies on government factories alone, but to encourage private enterprise in this line of manufacture so as to have such sources of supply available in case of a national exigency. To deny to such concerns now the opportunities of trade with the belligerents in Europe would be to discourage them and thus lessen our available home supplies in case of emergency.

Although the names of all the candidates for the Service Schools are now on file at the War Department it is not believed that they will be taken up until some time in May. This will give the student officers selected for the schools plenty of time to prepare to change their stations, as they do not report at the schools until Aug. 15. According to the present plan, forty-five field officers and captains will be selected for the School of the Line; ten first lieutenants for the Signal School; four students for the Field Engineers School; while the number for the Army Staff College has not yet been determined. The last will be honor and distinguished graduates of the School of the Line and some of the officers who became "Manchus" before they completed their course at the Army Staff College. This year officers will be detailed from the 2d Division on the Texas border, and probably from the Panama Canal Zone, if

they qualify for the schools. As all the organizations in the insular possessions are kept at war strength it will be difficult to secure the 650 officers for detached service from the United States, and it is believed that the officers stationed on the Panama Canal will be considered in selecting students for these schools.

Secretary Daniels on Feb. 23 categorically denied the published report that Capt. Charles F. Hughes, U.S.N., of the Navy General Board, had submitted a report to that body predicting that at the close of the European war the United States might expect a war with either Great Britain or Germany, with the West Indies as a base of operations. Mr. Daniels, in an official statement discussing published reports, said: "Admiral Dewey called me by telephone and directed my attention to the article and said it was utterly false. Later Captain Hughes called on me and said he had never prepared such a paper, made no such comments; in fact, no comments whatever as to any possible trouble this country might have with any other country following the present war." The Washington Herald had published a long statement in which it is said that "the General Board of the Navy, of which Admiral Dewey is president, has before it an expert review of the present relations of the United States to the European belligerents, in which it is pointed out that immediately after the present war this country may expect either England or Germany to proceed against it, with Cuba or Porto Rico as a base of operations." The Herald added that the statement was written by Captain Hughes.

Mr. Tavenner, of Illinois, chose the occasion of the debate on the Pension Appropriation bill in the House, Feb. 18, for a bitter attack on General Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, which appears to have been inspired by the honorable member's objection to the interference with what he regards as the rights of his constituents by the introduction into the Rock Island Arsenal of the Taylor system. The charge of Mr. Tavenner was that General Crozier had favored the Bethlehem Company in the matter of contracts because he "was formerly in partnership with the Bethlehem Steel Company." In a previous speech Mr. Tavenner charged that a ring of war munitions manufacturers is raking off \$7,000,000 in exorbitant and illegitimate profits, and that General Crozier, General Humphreys, and other Army and Navy officers are closely connected with these concerns. There was no reply to these charges in the House, but they will no doubt be made the subject of an inquiry.

The Secretary of War in a letter to Chairman Chamberlain, of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, expressed the opinion that the provision in the Army Appropriation bill limiting the Philippine service for Army, Navy and Marine Corps officers to two years would be unconstitutional. The President as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, alone has authority to control the movements of the officers of the Army, and that the amendment would seriously interfere with the exercise of this authority. Aside from its unconstitutionality, the amendment is objectionable to the Secretary as it would interfere with the Department's policy of economy in maintaining foreign garrisons. It is evident from the tone of the Secretary's letter that he would test the constitutionality of the amendment and would not change the length of the tour for foreign service unless compelled to by the courts. As the courts are not inclined to interfere with the administration of the Executive Department, in all probability the Secretary will be sustained in any contention with Congress on the subject.

Former Secretary of the Navy George von L. Meyer, in answering the question whether naval expenditures are wasted in the United States, does a public service in calling attention to the senatorial influence that has brought about the appropriation of huge sums of money for docks and naval stations which have had no justifying value. Mr. Meyer believes that the dismissal of the aids by the present Secretary accounts for the way certain things have been going wrong of late in the Department. The ex-Secretary in his paper, which appears in the North American Review, makes a strong presentation of the mistakes in naval administration that ought to make the thinking members of Congress do some serious self-questioning as to their duty in the matters discussed.

"Since the President has seen fit to silence all the Army and Navy men, we would be in sad plight indeed without your able JOURNAL," writes a subscriber. "Allow me to thank you for your comments drawn out by Prof. Brooks Adams, and for your warning article, 'Will European Victors Attack Mexico?' I have been teaching international law for more than thirty years, and never in all that time have we needed your counsels more than now."

Daviimar Theodor has abdicated his office of President of Haiti and taken refuge on the Dutch steamer Frederik Hendrik in the harbor at Port-au-Prince. The steamer left for Curacao. Local officials took charge of the capital and maintained order awaiting the arrival of General Guillaume, leader of the revolutionist army.

THE SIXTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

The Senate on Feb. 22 passed the Pension Appropriation bill, carrying \$164,000,000.

The Senate on Feb. 19 passed S.J. Res. 205, to convey the thanks of Congress to Capt. Thomas Moore, master of the Alaska Steamship Company steamer Cordova, and to the officers and crew, for the prompt and heroic service rendered by them in rescuing fifty-eight survivors of the U.S. revenue cutter Taboma.

The Senate has adopted the conference report on H.R. 2642, an act to authorize the President to reinstate Joseph Eliot Austin as ensign in the U.S. Navy. Mr. Austin if reappointed would after serving one year as an ensign be promoted to lieutenant, junior grade, upon passing examination.

The House on Feb. 20 passed the Military Academy Appropriation bill (H.R. 21328).

The House on Feb. 23 passed the Fortifications Appropriation bill, as it appeared on page 792, our issue of Feb. 20, the bill carrying \$6,060,216.90.

SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

Paragraphs added to the Sundry Civil bill before passage by the Senate include the following:

To continue under the direction of the Secretary of War, as provided in act approved March 2, 1913, the work of collecting or copying and classifying, with a view to publication, the scattered military records of the Revolutionary War, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended, \$25,000.

Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia: For one tin shop, \$72,000; extension of lumber shed, \$22,500.

The unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$3,600 for a system of semaphore signals for the protection of the draw span of the bridge at the Rock Island Arsenal, made in the Sundry Civil Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1915, shall continue available during the fiscal year 1916.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

H.R. 21508, Mr. Morin.—For organizing and creating an efficient reserve and defensive force of citizen soldiery for national defense from among the members of organized societies and fraternities.

SENATE PASSES ARMY BILL.

The Senate on Feb. 23 passed the Army Appropriation bill (H.R. 20347), adopting all the committee increases and adding \$200,000 more to the bill, making it total \$103,233,857.87. The Senate, with a few exceptions, herein noted, adopted all the committee amendments, including the revision of the Articles of War, noted on pages 777 and 778, our issue of Feb. 20. The exceptions are:

The Senate strikes out from the proviso to restore to the active list officers under sixty years of age who were retired for physical disability and are subsequently found fit for duty, the words "under sixty years of age."

The Senate strikes out on point of order the legislation for reclassification of clerks.

The Senate increases the pay of Chief Clerk, Office of Chief of Staff, from \$2,000 to \$2,250; adds two chiefs of division at \$2,000 each and one principal clerk at \$2,000, reducing the fifteen \$1,800 clerks to twelve; instead of two messengers at \$840 each, appropriates for one chief messenger at \$1,000 and one messenger.

The legislation regarding commutation, quarters, heat and light, is remodeled to read:

For commutation of quarters, and of heat and light, to commissioned officers, acting dental surgeons, veterinarians, pay clerks, members of the Nurse Corps and enlisted men, \$40,000: Provided, That hereafter, at places where there are no public quarters available, commutation for the authorized allowance therefor shall be paid to commissioned officers, acting dental surgeons, veterinarians, members of the Nurse Corps, and pay clerks at the rate of \$12 per room per month; and, when specifically authorized by the Secretary of War, enlisted men at the rate of \$15 per month, or in lieu thereof he may, in his discretion, rent quarters for the use of said enlisted men when so on duty: Provided further, That hereafter the Secretary of War may determine where and when there are no public quarters available within the meaning of this or any other Act.

The House appropriation for roads in Alaska the Senate increases from \$125,000 to \$200,000.

The Senate restores the House authorization to expend \$2,110.32 for land at Front Royal Remount Station.

The Senate rejects the committee amendment to authorize payment of \$6,000 for sidewalks at Fort Omaha.

Additional provisions voted on the floor of the Senate include the following:

Aviation School at San Diego.—That the Secretary of War

be, and he is hereby, authorized to purchase a suitable tract of land on or near the bay of San Diego, San Diego county, Cal., for an aviation school and training grounds of the Signal Corps of the U.S. Army.

That there is also appropriated an additional sum of \$200,000, or so much land to be used by the Secretary of War, the sum of \$200,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary for said purpose, to be available upon such purchase being made.

That there is hereby appropriated, for the purpose of purchasing said tract or so much thereof as necessary for the purpose, for the erection of the necessary buildings on said tract of land, the same to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War and to be available when necessary for that purpose.

Duty at Panama-Pacific Exposition.—That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to detail officers of the Army, active or retired, for duty with the Panama-Pacific International Exposition without extra compensation.

Length of Foreign Tour Fixed.—That on and after the passage of this Act, no officer, enlisted man of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, or a Civil Service employee, shall be required to serve in a single tour of duty over two years in the Philippine Islands, nor more than three years in the Hawaiian Islands, unless a state of war exists, or a threatened invasion of a foreign enemy.

Medical Services to Local Governments.—That hereafter Secs. 1222 and 1224, Revised Statutes, shall not apply to officers of the Medical Corps of the Army who shall, with the approval of the President, be detailed or authorized to render professional services for or under the local governments of the insular possessions of the United States.

Donation of Condemned Cannon.—That there is hereby donated to the trustees of the Gordon Institute, located at Barnesville, Ga., ten condemned cannon, the same being ten 12 pound Napoleon guns now located at the U.S. Arsenal in Augusta, Ga., and being condemned and not fitted for use by the military forces of the United States, also a suitable outfit of cannon balls; and the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed to deliver said ten Napoleon guns and cannon balls to the trustees of the said Gordon Institute: Provided, That no expense shall be incurred or paid by the United States, and that the Secretary of War shall approve of such donation.

NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS IN SENATE.

The Naval bill (H.R. 20975) was reported in the Senate Feb. 22. The Senate Naval Committee recommended an increase of \$8,313,080, making the total \$152,961,981.88. The "Increase of the Navy" section of the bill would authorize: Two first class battleships, to cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not to exceed \$7,800,000 each; six or more torpedoblast destroyers, speed not less than thirty knots, to cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not to exceed \$925,000 each, and in the aggregate not to exceed \$5,550,000; five submarines, seagoing type, surface speed twenty-five knots or more if possible, but not less than twenty knots, to cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not exceeding \$1,500,000 each, and sixteen submarines to cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not exceeding \$550,000 each, and \$6,820,000 is appropriated for said purposes to be available until expended: one oil fuel ship, to cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not to exceed \$1,140,000; one gunboat to cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not to exceed \$750,000; one hospital ship, to cost not to exceed \$2,250,000.

The Senate took up the bill late Thursday evening, Feb. 25. Action on the bill up to time of our going to press will be noted on another page.

THE COMMITTEE AMENDMENTS.

The Senate Committee strikes out the House proviso "That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for the purchase of armor piercing shells of 12-inch caliber or larger unless such shells are found by tests to be able to penetrate 10-inch Krupized plate without breaking up when fired with a standard service powder charge and an actual range of 12,000 yards."

The committee adds:

Provided, That if the Secretary of the Navy is unable to purchase armor at what he considers to be a reasonable price he is authorized to begin the construction of an armor plate factory upon land already owned by the Government, the total cost not to exceed \$8,000,000, toward the construction of which \$1,000,000 is hereby appropriated: Provided further, That the time for the submission of the report of the committee appointed by the Act of June 30, 1914 (Public, numbered 121), is hereby extended to the regular session of Congress convening in December, 1915.

The Secretary of the Navy is hereby directed to prepare and submit to the next Congress plans and specifications for building four warships of the type, power, and speed which, in his judgment based on the knowledge gained from the prevailing war in Europe, are best suited for war on the sea; also to report, in the light of that war, the value and uses in naval warfare of aeroplanes, Zeppelins, and submarines.

The committee amends the stop-watch proviso to read:

Provided, That hereafter no part of the appropriations for the naval service shall be available for the salary or pay of any officer, manager, superintendent, foreman, or other person having charge of the work of any employee of the U.S. Gov-

ernment while making or causing to be made with a stop watch or other time-measuring device a time study of any job of any such employee between the starting and completion thereof, or of the movements of any such employee while engaged upon such work; nor shall any part of such appropriations made for the naval service be available to pay any premium or bonus or cash reward to any employee in addition to his regular wages, except for suggestions resulting in improvements or economy in the operation of any Government plant.

The following is added by the committee:

That no part of any sum herein appropriated shall be expended for the purchase of structural steel, ship plates, armor, armament, or machinery from any persons, firms, or corporations who have combined or conspired to monopolize the interstate or foreign commerce or trade of the United States, or the commerce or trade between the states and any territory or the District of Columbia, in any of the articles aforesaid, and no purchase of structural steel, ship plates, or machinery shall be made at a price in excess of a reasonable profit above the actual cost of manufacture. But this limitation shall in no case apply to any existing contract.

For high-power radio stations (cost not to exceed \$1,500,000) to be located, one in Canal Zone, one on California coast, one in Hawaii, one in Samoa, one on island of Guam and one in Philippines, \$400,000 is appropriated, available until expended.

Hereafter officers who now perform engineering duty on shore only and officers of the Construction Corps shall be eligible for any shore duty compatible with their rank and grade to which the Secretary of the Navy may assign them.

The appropriation of \$400,000 for erection on the Isthmus of Panama of barracks, quarters and other buildings for accommodation of marines, contained in the Act of March 4, 1913, is reappropriated, and \$200,000 thereof made available for erection of marine barracks at Mare Island, Cal., and \$200,000 thereof made available for erection of marine barracks at Norfolk, Va.

No deduction shall hereafter be made from the six months' gratuity pay allowed under the naval act of Aug. 22, 1912, on account of expenses for preparation and transportation of remains.

The Naval Aviation Service provisions are put back in the bill.

The committee restores the legislation creating a Naval Reserve.

The Senate Naval Committee restores a number of provisions which had gone out in the House on point of order. These include the following, noted in full in our issue of Jan. 16, pages 630, 631:

For a Chief of Naval Operations.

The provisions for admirals and vice admirals are put back in the bill.

The number of gunnery sergeants, U.S. Marine Corps, is increased by twenty.

OTHER NEW PROVISOS.

Provisos are inserted in the bill:

That the accounting officers of the Treasury allow, in settlement of accounts of disbursing officers involved, payments made under the appropriation "Contingent, Navy," to civilian employees appointed by the Navy Department for duty in and serving at naval stations maintained in the island possessions during the fiscal year 1916.

To provide for destruction of useless documents in navy yards and stations.

Creating an advisory committee for aeronautics.

The President is empowered to prepare a suitable medal of honor to be awarded to any officer of the Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard who shall have distinguished himself in battle or displayed extraordinary heroism in the line of his profession.

For relief of inhabitants of American Samoa, to be immediately available, \$10,000, account of hurricane damages.

The Hydrographic Office is to receive \$25,000 more than last year and is authorized to print nautical books and charts.

Melville, R.I., is put down for \$20,000 for a building for storage of torpedoes. The sum of \$500,000 is appropriated for construction and equipment of a plant for the manufacture of projectiles, said plant to be located on such site now owned by the Government as may be determined by the President; the amount hereby appropriated to be available until expended.

Norfolk Navy Yard gets an increase of \$50,000, this for a building slip.

Charleston gets additions of \$15,000 for borings for docks, and \$50,000 for building ways for small craft.

Pensacola, Fla., Naval Station is put down for \$15,000, for hospital buildings, a reappropriation of unexpended appropriation.

Hereafter, when the lowest obtainable cost of transporting coal by merchant carriers is considered excessive, the appropriation "Fuel and transportation" may be charged with the expense of pay, transportation, shipping, and subsistence of civilian officers and crews, and such other incidental expenses as cannot be paid from other

RANGE OF OUR GUNS.

The limits of range at which the fire of modern seacoast cannon can be controlled are shown in tables of maximum ranges which appeared in print for the first time in the hearings on the Fortifications Appropriation bill. The extreme range of the 16-inch gun as it will be mounted in the Panama fortifications will be 18,579 yards. The tables are as follows:

Under the appropriations carried by this year's Fortifications bill steps will be taken by the War Department to increase the range of the 12-inch coast defense guns. This will be done by the modification of the disappearing carriages at a cost of \$220,000 each. The carriages will be changed so that the guns can be fired at an angle of fifteen degrees, and a new type of projectile weighing 700 pounds will be built for the 12-inch guns. With this combination the range of 12-inch guns on disappearing carriages will be increased from 15,500 yards to 19,500 yards. A supply of the present type of 12-inch projectile weighing 1,046 pounds will be kept on hand and they will be used for shorter range fire. This will be with the long-pointed projectile. The table above shows the range of 12-inch guns at ten degrees elevation, but with the modified carriage the elevation will be increased to fifteen degrees. While the striking energy of the gun is decreased by the reduction in the size of the projectile, it is believed that it will be sufficient to be effective against most modern battleships. The range of 18,579 yards for the 16-inch gun in the Panama fortifications could be increased, but this is sufficient for the defense of the waterway against any attacking fleet. English experiments show that heavy guns fired at 3,000 yards have eighty-one per cent. of the penetration of those fired at 1,000 yards.

TABLE II.—Maximum ranges of naval guns.

TABLE I.—Maximum ranges United States seacoast cannon.

Caliber and length.	Weight of projectile.	Muzzle velocity.	Elevation.	Range.	Remarks.
Pounds.	Pt.-sec.	Degrees.	Yards.		
6-inch gun, 45 and 50 caliber.	108	2,600	12	13,000	6 guns only.
			15	14,500	All other 6-inch.
8-inch gun, 32 caliber.	323	2,200	12	12,900	Disappearing carriage.
			18	16,300	Barbette carriage.
10-inch gun, 35 and 40 caliber.	617	2,250	12	14,200	Disappearing carriage.
			15	16,300	Barbette carriage.
12-inch gun, 35 and 40 caliber.	1,070	2,250	10	13,200	Disappearing carriage.
			15	17,340	Barbette carriage.
12-inch gun, 35 and 40 caliber.	700	2,700	10	15,700	Disappearing carriage.
			15	19,500	Barbette carriage.
12-inch gun, 40 caliber.	1,070	2,500	10	15,500	Disappearing carriage.
			15	20,000	Barbette carriage.
12-inch gun, 40 caliber.	700	3,100	10	18,000	Disappearing carriage.
			15	22,000	Barbette carriage.
14-inch gun:					
34 caliber.	1,660	2,150	15	16,800	4 guns only.
40 caliber.		2,360		19,360	All other 14-inch.
14-inch gun:					
34 caliber.	1,200	2,500	15	18,800	4 guns.
40 caliber.		2,775	15	21,400	All other 14-inch.
16-inch gun, 35 caliber.	2,400	2,250	15	18,600	
	1,800	2,600	15	20,800	
	1,046	910	45	7,319	Cast-iron mortars.
		1,050		9,387	Steel mortars, earlier models.
		1,200		11,754	Steel mortars, latest models.
12-inch mortar.	700	1,140	45	10,500	Cast-iron mortars.
		1,500		15,291	Steel mortars, earlier models.
		1,800		19,319	Steel mortars, latest models.

Caliber, type and length.
12-inch U.S. Navy, 50-caliber.
12-inch U.S. Navy, 45-caliber.
14-inch U.S. Navy, 45-caliber.
12-inch British, 50-caliber.
13.5-inch British, 45-caliber.
15-inch British, 45-caliber.
15-inch British, 45-caliber.
12-inch U.S. Army, 35-caliber.

*Not used.

appropriations, of naval auxiliaries engaged in the transportation of fuel; Provided, that the appropriation "Maintenance of naval auxiliaries" is insufficient therefor.

PERSONNEL MATTERS.

Officers of the line of the Navy who have had not less than three years' service in the grade of ensign and have taken or are taking satisfactorily a post-graduate course in naval architecture under orders from the Secretary of the Navy shall be eligible for transfer to the grade of assistant naval constructor; Provided, That there shall not be more than five such transfers in any one calendar year and that the total increase in the number of naval constructors and assistant naval constructors by reason of such transfers shall not exceed twenty-four.

Promotion and other personnel matter is rewritten as follows:

Hereafter no officer shall be promoted who has not had active sea service covering half or more of the time during which he has been in the Service, and any officer who has failed to have such an amount of sea service to his credit shall be placed on the retired list: Provided, That this shall not apply to the grades of commander and captain until two years from the date of the approval of this Act: Provided further, That this provision shall not apply to those engineer officers transferred to the line under Sec. 5 of the Act of March 3, 1899.

Hereafter retired officers shall be assigned to shore duty wherever an officer of the Navy is required for such duty: Provided, That no officer shall be thus assigned whose physical condition makes him unfit for such duty.

Sec. 9 of the naval personnel Act of March 3, 1899, entitled "An Act to reorganize and increase the efficiency of the personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps of the United States," be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized, within two years of the date of the approval of this Act, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to transfer to the active list of the Navy or Marine Corps any officer who may have been transferred from the active to the retired list of the Navy under the provisions of Sec. 9 of said personnel Act: Provided, That such officer shall be transferred to the place on the active list which he would have held if he had not been retired and shall be carried as an additional number in the grade to which he may be transferred or at any time thereafter promoted: Provided further, That such officer shall stand a satisfactory physical and professional examination as now prescribed by law: And provided further, That any officer transferred to the active list shall not by the passage of this Act be entitled to back pay or allowances of any kind.

The President is hereby authorized to transfer to the active list of the Navy any officer retired on July 1, 1914, under the personnel Act of 1899 as modified by the Act approved Aug. 22, 1912, who is now performing active duty: Provided, That such officer shall be transferred to the number on the active list he would have held if not retired on said date, and shall be an extra number on the said active list.

That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to transfer, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to the grade of assistant dental surgeon authorized under the provisions of the Act approved Aug. 22, 1912, making appropriations for the naval service, two officers from among those acting assistant or acting dental surgeons appointed for temporary service under the provisions of said Act approved Aug. 22, 1912. Said transfers shall be made upon the approval of this Act subject to such examinations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy and without regard to age and without reduction in pay or allowances: Provided, That an officer so transferred shall not be placed on the retired list of the Navy for any cause whatever until such officer has served not less than thirty years in the Navy, and if found to be incapacitated for the performance of duty by reason of physical disability, prior to the completion of thirty years' service, he shall be discharged from the Service with not more than one year's pay.

ITEMS OF INCREASE.

The items of increase over the bill as passed by the House are as follows:

Torpedo storehouse, Melville, R.I.	\$20,000
Projectile plant.	500,000
Ocean and lake surveys.	25,000
Naval Reserve.	130,000
Appropriation "Engineering".	15,000
Building slip, Norfolk.	50,000
High-power radio stations.	400,000
Non-commissioned officers, Marine Corps.	16,080
Committee on aeronautics.	5,000
Hurricane damages, Samoa.	10,000
Borings, Charleston.	15,000
Building ways, Charleston.	50,000
Submarines.	5,135,000
Gunboat.	441,000
Hospital ship.	500,000
Armor factory.	1,000,000

Total \$8,313,080

The following items are reappropriations and are not charged to this bill:

Aeronautics.	\$1,000,000
Marine Barracks, Norfolk and Mare Island.	400,000
Hospital and dispensary, Pensacola.	15,000
Toward submarines.	800,000

Total \$2,215,000

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS.

In the Senate Feb. 19 the following amendments intended to be proposed to the Naval bill were referred to committee:

The President is hereby authorized to transfer to the active list of the Navy any officer retired on July 1, 1914, under the personnel Act of 1899 as modified by the Act approved Aug. 22, 1912, who is now performing active duty: Provided, That such officer shall be transferred to the number on the active list he would have held if not retired on said date, and shall be an extra number on the said active list.

Any officer of the Navy or Marine Corps advanced in rank for service rendered during the war with Spain by the Act of March 3, 1901, shall be entitled on retirement to the next higher grade: Provided, That this shall apply to officers now on the retired list: Provided further, That such retirement shall be limited to the established grades at the time of the passage of this Act.

Additional Officers, Marine Corps.—The President is hereby authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, the senior colonel of the line on the active list of the Marine Corps to be a brigadier general; one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, one major, five captains, one captain assistant quartermaster, one captain assistant paymaster, five first lieutenants, and five second lieutenants: Provided, That the increased compensation as now fixed by law for the Marine Corps for foreign shore service shall hereafter be paid to the officers and enlisted men of that corps while on sea duty, in the same manner and under the same conditions as is provided by the Act approved May 13, 1908, for officers of the Navy: Provided further, That hereafter appointments to the Marine Corps which may be made from civil life shall be made only after such prospective appointees shall have served a probationary period of two years, as nearly as may be practicable, as acting second lieutenants, which grade is hereby authorized and established. Candidates for appointment from civil life to such grade shall be between the ages of eighteen and twenty-two years at the time of appointment, which appointment shall be made by the Secretary of the Navy upon the recommendation of a marine examining board to be constituted as now provided by law, and shall further be revocable at any time during the probationary period at the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy: And provided further, That the rank, pay, and allowances of acting second lieutenants shall be the same as for second lieutenants, and said acting second lieutenants shall be subject to all laws governing pensions and other gratuities in the Marine Corps, but shall not be entitled to retirement or retirement pay unless the cause thereof is the result of, or incident to, active duty other than at the school at which they may be stationed

to receive their instructions as officers of the corps. Said probationary period shall end two years from July 1 of the calendar year of original entry, and the number of appointments to said corps to be made in said grade in any calendar year shall be the number required to fill existing vacancies and prospective vacancies by operation of law in the authorized strength of the commissioned personnel of said corps in the same calendar year.

The President is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint George W. Littlehales a professor in the corps of professors of mathematics of the Navy, to take rank next after that graduate of the Naval Academy in the corps of professors of mathematics who last preceded him in date of graduation, as additional number in that grade and in any grade to which he may be thereafter promoted.

Provided, That the classified Civil Service per diem employees of the clerical, drafting, inspection, chemical, messenger, and watch forces at navy yards, naval stations, and other outside offices under the Navy Department, may hereafter, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy, be granted thirty days' annual leave with pay in lieu of fifteen annual and fifteen sick as at present.

Provided, That no money appropriated for the pay of the Navy or for the pay of retired officers of the Navy shall be used for the pay of any dental surgeon, or for the retired pay of any dental surgeon, or for the pay of any dental surgeon on whose behalf a claim for retirement for age or disability as an officer of permanent tenure might be predicated, unless such dental surgeon shall have been appointed a dental officer by and with the advice and consent of the Senate: Provided further, That dental surgeons who have passed an examination for an acting grade and are in active service without having been appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, may be eligible without further examination or age requirement to appointment in the Dental Reserve Corps, and may thus become available for active service in emergencies, and, in addition and in common with all Dental Reserve Corps officers, shall be available for service in such numbers as the Secretary of the Navy may at any time deem necessary to the health and efficiency of the personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps, and for appointment to the Regular Dental Corps hereinafter provided, subject to the age, mental, moral, physical, and professional examination requirements: And provided further, That a regular Dental Corps is hereby authorized to be organized and conducted under the laws and regulations now or hereinafter applicable to the Medical Corps of the Navy analogously applied, and said Dental Corps shall consist of not exceeding ten per centum of each of the several grades of rank in the said Medical Corps, and the said laws and regulations shall be modified in their application to said Dental Corps as follows:

First, That the first examination for the purpose of filling vacancies hereby created in the entrance grade shall be both competitive and satisfactory and shall not occur until there are at least as many eligible candidates as there are vacancies.

Second, That the promotion to fill other vacancies hereby created shall be made at a rate of not exceeding twenty-five per centum per year of the number that would be eligible under the law applicable to the Medical Corps, and the right of promotion shall not in any case be earned by a Dental Corps officer in a shorter period of service than is or may be required for corresponding promotion in the Medical Corps.

Third, That no dental officer shall be retired for age under any construction of any law heretofore enacted unless such dental officer was within the entrance grade required when appointed to the Dental Corps, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, nor unless he has reached the age of sixty-four years when so retired: And provided further, That there shall be a distinctive Dental Corps insignia and the word dental shall be used as a designating part of the title of dental officers; and appropriate assignments and regulations may be made to define and promote the exercise of the distinctive functions and duties of dental officers.

On page 2, at end of line 4, insert the following: "Provided, That no appointee in any grade of rank in the Navy shall be considered an officer of permanent tenure or entitled to retirement for age or disability unless his appointment shall have been made by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate: Provided further, That no appointment in any acting grade or rank in the Navy shall be deemed an appointment of permanent tenure or as appointment entitling the appointee to retirement for age unless such appointment is made by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate."

In the Senate Feb. 22 amendments were submitted, intended to be proposed by Mr. Smoot to the Naval bill, viz.: On page 48, line 1, strike out "one" and insert "fifty"; line 4, strike out "eleven" and insert "twenty-five"; line 5, strike out "\$2,305,000" and insert "\$30,000,000"; so that the paragraph will read as follows: "Fifty submarines, to be of seagoing type, to have a surface speed of not less than twenty knots, to cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not exceeding \$1,400,000 each, and twenty-five submarines to cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not exceeding \$550,000 each, and the sum of \$30,000,000 is hereby appropriated for said purposes to be available until expended."

CANDIDATES FOR WEST POINT.

The following candidates for admission to the U.S. Military Academy in 1915 have been appointed during the past week:

Arkansas—Robert W. Reynolds, alternate, Ozark.
Illinois—Alfred A. McNamee, alternate, Chicago;
Felix M. Usis, Niles.
Michigan—Paul L. Deylitz, alternate, Muskegon;
Scott W. Lillie, Greenville.
New York—Hugh J. Casey, Brooklyn; Wilfrid Moynahan, 129 Broadway, New York city.
North Dakota—Arthur B. Shaft, alternate, Minot.
South Carolina—Arthur B. Hill, Darlington; Luther W. Jones, alternate, Florence.
Tennessee—Albert G. Tompkins, Nashville.
Wisconsin—Lloyd F. Scott, alternate, Milwaukee.
Louisiana—Leonard Randall Nachman, Alexandria;
Paul M. Potts, jr., alternate, Natchitoches.

THE GERMAN SUBMARINES.

In explanation of the fact that the German submarines are so formidable, Francis T. Bowles, late of the Navy, who has just returned from abroad, says in an interview published in the New York Herald:

"A close overhauling of the trawling fleet by the Allied war vessels might disclose several of these apparently innocent craft well stocked with submarine supplies. The trawlers seldom are stopped, and they make their way about the North Sea, the English Channel, the Irish Sea and the Bay of Biscay with impunity.

"Like the latest submarines of other Powers," explained Mr. Bowles, "those of Germany can carry sufficient fuel to cover approximately one thousand miles. Contrary to general opinion, it is not necessary for the submarine to keep continually in motion, but if heavy weather develops or hostile vessels make her position on the surface uncomfortable she can either rest on the bottom or run to a safe distance underneath the surface. By careful nursing of the fuel supply it would be possible for a submarine to go as far as the Irish Sea, do considerable cruising and remain away from her base for more than a week."

What is apparent above everything else to naval experts since the beginning of the present conflict, continued Mr. Bowles, is the important factor submarines

have become in naval warfare. Heretofore, he said, submarines were looked upon largely as a means of defense. Now their recognized value as a means of offense as well as defense has been fully demonstrated. "It must not be understood, however, that the day of the battleship is past," he said. "The battleship, as well as other units of the well organized navy, is just as useful as ever in its special field."

The Admiral was much impressed with the excellent order in the German Empire, and he denied the report that there was lack of food there. "Germany is not going to starve, and she is going to win," he said. "There is a growing anti-American sentiment in Germany, and a contributing cause to it is the shipment of munitions of war to the Allies. This feeling is not confined to the military, but is general with all classes."

A PLAN FOR A MILLION VOLUNTEERS.

(From the New London Day, Feb. 22, 1915.)

The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL advises the immediate mobilization of a million volunteers. So fantastic will this recommendation be considered by substantially all our lawmakers and by ninety-nine out of every hundred citizens that it is doubtful if it will be even mentioned by twenty daily newspapers in the country. If this proposition, instead of being made by a military journal, had been made in Congress, there would have been a wild howl of protest; it would be "an insane challenge to the militant nations"; the "offspring of a perverted, war-mad mind." Gentlemen whose knowledge of history has been gained by Blackstone and their military information from Pilgrim's Progress would have attacked the suggestion as an attempt to lead our sons to slaughter and our beloved stocks and bonds to destruction.

Yet the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL's plan for the creation of a Volunteer Army of a million in time of peace is probably the best and surest way of preserving that peace that has been advanced by anyone. If the call for that Army were issued to-morrow, and providing that the rate of enlistment were as rapid as that at which recruits could be received, it would certainly be a year—some authorities contend two years—before the army would be trained, equipped and fit for actual effective service. In all probability that eventuality would arrive something like simultaneously with the end of the present war.

The close of this war will be the hour of our country's greatest danger. Our present effort to ride two horses at once, our foolish and transparent diplomatic bluffs, while they are breeding contempt for us in every foreign chancellery, are not likely to cause armed conflict with anybody while the Powers are still engaged in determining which shall be boss in Europe. But once that matter is out of the way, the real business of international ascendancy will begin—the business of taking the profits of victory. To the victor will belong the spoils, and the spoils, unfortunately, involve trade relations, zones of international influence and territorial possessions in which we hold large actual or potential interests. If the close of the European war finds us in no better position to defend our rights than we are now our voices will be heeded no more in the peace arrangements than it has been heeded as to the conduct of the war. We shall simply be walked over and trampled on.

But with a powerful Army in being, and a Navy not to be disregarded even by a combination of Powers, the situation would be vastly different. It is one thing to ignore a nation that can be slapped in the face with impunity; it is another to ignore one which is entirely capable of taking care of itself. The latter state is the one in which we should be as the result of a great volunteer mobilization.

The creation of the volunteer million would result in several highly beneficial things. It would provide us with a trained reserve good for a number of years. It would compel the provision of sufficient artillery and supplementary services now almost entirely neglected. It would relieve in large measure the stress of unemployment that otherwise can never be altogether relieved till the world is again at peace. But far more important than any of these things, it would eliminate the possibility of war.

We see no likelihood of any such measure being adopted or even of its being given serious consideration. It would be a matter of simple sense and patriotism. There would be no party advantage in it for anybody. Party, not country, is in the minds of nine out of ten of our statesmen—and, most regrettably, in the minds of nine out of ten citizens.

SOCIETY OF NAVAL ENGINEERS.

Up to this date the American Society of Naval Engineers has the distinction of being the only Service society to hold its usual annual banquet at Washington. On this account the dinner of the society, which occurred on Feb. 20, was of extraordinary interest and a notable affair in many respects. Over one hundred and fifty guests attended the banquet, which took place at the Army and Navy Club. Mr. Homer L. Ferguson as toastmaster proved to be a master-wit, introducing the speakers of the occasion in a manner which kept the guests in a constant state of good humor. Mingled with his witty thrusts were eloquent tributes to the distinguished speakers.

Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, U.S.N., took a broad view of the Navy and discussed the entire question of national defense. He made an appeal to Congress for a thoughtful consideration of the needs of the country and the Navy. In responding to the toast of "The Navy in Congress," Senator Charles P. Johnson insisted that the legislators had not been niggardly with the Navy. He spent some time in defending the present administration, declaring that its appropriations had been larger than those of previous Congresses. Mr. Walter M. McFarland in discussing "The Old and New Navy" gave an interesting account of the consolidation of the Engineer Corps with the line of the Navy. He went at considerable length into the transformation that took place in the Navy when steam power took the place of sails, insisting that it was only natural that officers in the Navy should take up engineering when steam became the motive power of the fleet. Officers should be as well versed in engineering in the new Navy as officers were in sailing in the old Navy. He expressed great satisfaction as to the success of the consolidation of the Engineer Corps with the line.

Lieut. Comdr. L. C. Richardson, U.S.N., in responding to the toast on "Material" was rather severe in criticizing what he termed recklessness in steaming contests. He maintained that machinery of the ships was being abused

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in efforts to make steaming records. He compared such a policy to the abuse of horses, and insisted that ships were being kept in the yards too long by recklessness in this respect. It was argued by Commander Richardson that the Naval War College in working out its problems did not give due regard to the limitations of material of the Navy. Chairman Padgett, of the House Naval Committee, upon being called upon declared that the addresses that had preceded him had been full of earnest thought and that he had profited much by them, the discussions proving that officers were earnestly seeking to improve conditions in the Navy. Mr. Padgett argued that much of the ill-advised agitation for increased armament had developed into an unjust attack upon the Navy. He said that the subject should be approached with moderation and that unreasonable agitation accomplished nothing. Chairman Fitzgerald, of the House Committee on Appropriations, defended the attitude of Congress toward the Navy, citing the large amount of money that has been appropriated to maintain it.

Among the members and guests attending were: Rear Admirals G. W. Baird, C. E. Clark, Bradley A. Fiske; Capt. Mark L. Bristol, B. C. Bryan, George R. Clark, C. W. Dyson, E. W. Eberle, Ridley McLean, H. P. Norton, S. S. Robinson, C. F. Hughes, T. W. Kinkaid, Kenneth McAlpine; Comdrs. M. A. Anderson, J. E. Palmer, W. W. White; Lieut. Comdrs. William P. Cronon, H. C. Dinger, J. O. Richardson, Louis C. Richardson, J. B. Gilmer; Lieuts. R. H. Bennett, F. A. Braisted, G. S. Bryan, A. T. Church, Ormond L. Cox, R. C. Davis, S. M. Robinson, J. F. Shafroth, Jr., C. N. Hinkamp, Randall Jacobs, J. L. Kauffman, H. F. Leary, E. A. Logan, D. A. Weaver; Naval Constr. W. P. Robert; Civil Engr. H. R. Stanford; Engineer-in-Chief R. S. Griffin, all U.S.N. Major Gen. George Barnett, U.S. M.C.; Major Gen. C. F. Humphrey, Capt. Gordon Robinson, U.S.A.; Capt. E. P. Berthoff, Engineer-in-Chief C. A. McAllister, 1st Lieuts. of Engrs. W. C. Myers, W. M. Prall, Constr. John Q. Walton, U.S.C.G.

SENATE ACTION ON NAVAL BILL.

The Naval Appropriation bill as reported in the Senate will be found on pages 822, 823.

When the Senate took up the Naval Appropriation bill on Feb. 26 it was evident that a protracted debate on the proposition for the establishment of a government armor plant was in prospect. This proposition will be opposed to the bitter end by the Senators who believe that the subject has not been given sufficient consideration. On the night of Feb. 25 the amendment on page 3, after line 22, creating a Chief of Naval Operations, who should be a captain of the line and shall have the rank of rear admiral while he is acting, was agreed to by the Senate. This provides:

There shall be a Chief of Naval Operations, who shall be an officer on the active list of the Navy appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, from among the officers of the line of the Navy not below the grade of captain for a period of four years, who shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, be charged with the operations of the fleet, and with the preparation and readiness of plans for its use: Provided, That if an officer of the grade of captain be appointed Chief of Naval Operations, he shall have the rank, title, and emoluments of a rear admiral while holding that position.

During the temporary absence of the Secretary and the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, the Chief of Naval Operations shall be next in succession to act as Secretary of the Navy.

The amendment providing that hereafter officers who now perform engineering duty on shore only and officers of the Construction Corps shall be eligible for any shore duty was agreed to.

The Senate amendment striking out the House provision that the Navy Department shall not purchase armor piercing shells of 12-inch caliber unless found by test able to penetrate 10-inch armor plate at actual range of 12,000 yards was agreed to.

The Senate amendment authorizing the erection of a projectile plant was amended and agreed to in the following form: "That if the Secretary of the Navy is unable to purchase projectiles at what he considers to be a reasonable price, he is authorized to construct and equip a plant for the manufacture of projectiles, the total cost

not to exceed \$500,000, which sum is hereby appropriated for the purpose, said plant to be located on such site now owned by the Government as may be determined by the President. The amount hereby appropriated to be available until expended."

The Senate agreed to the amendments noted on page 822, relating to navy yard, Charleston, S.C., and naval station, Pensacola, Fla.; also the item making the \$400,000 Panama barracks item of the Act of March 4, 1913, available for erection of marine barracks at Mare Island, Cal., and Norfolk, Va.

The total public works, navy yards, naval stations, naval proving grounds and magazines, naval training station, San Francisco, naval hospital, New York, and depots for coal and other fuel, \$2,642,816, and the amounts herein appropriated for public works, except for repairs and preservation at navy yards and stations, shall be available until expended.

The House amendment relative to Lieut. Constantine Marrast Perkins, U.S.M.C., restoring him to active list, was adopted by the Senate.

Amendment relative to acting assistant dental surgeons was stricken out on point of order.

All amendments regulating naval aviators were agreed to.

The Department's Naval Reserve amendment agreed to.

Amendment giving the commander-in-chief of the Atlantic Fleet the rank of admiral, while afloat, and the commander-in-chief of the Asiatic Fleet and the officer second in command of the Atlantic Fleet the rank of vice admiral, under similar conditions, agreed to.

Appropriation of \$400,000 for a high power radio station agreed to.

For an hour and a half last Thursday evening the Senate discussed the merits of Senator Lodge's substitute for the amendment abolishing the Plucking Board, without accomplishing anything, and took it up again Friday.

Senator Lodge's Plucking Board amendment was defeated and the Senate Committee provision with amendments was adopted. Fifty per cent. sea service is required for all line officers for promotion. Captains and ensigns are exempted from the provision for three years. When it was adopted it was understood that the entire provision abolishing the Plucking Board will be rewritten in conference committee.

There is apt to be a very heated discussion of the submarine question when the Naval Appropriation bill reaches the conference committee. The House committee will oppose a large increase in the number of submarines placed in the bill by the Senate. It is understood that Chairman Padgett is of the opinion that the theater of war is especially suited to the operations of submarines. The activity of the German submarines in the English Channel and around the British Isles is classed as coast defense work, and it is contended that this country would never be called upon to fight a naval war under the same conditions. The Senate amendment providing for gunboats will probably be agreed to by the House Committee, but there will be considerable opposition on the part of the House to an additional hospital ship. The gunboat amendment came near being adopted by the House committee when the bill was before it.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

George Altenbaumer, chief machinist's mate, was found missing from the U.S.S. Yorktown Feb. 17. He was last seen aboard ship at two o'clock on the morning of that day. He is a native of Springfield, Ill.

Ferneley F. Wiley, yeoman, second class, attached to the U.S.S. Piscataqua, was drowned at Olongapo Feb. 15. His father is said to live at Santa Fe, N.M.

The U.S.S. North Dakota, which was withdrawn from the Atlantic Fleet at Guantanamo and brought to Norfolk on account of the condition of her turbine engines, has undergone a preliminary examination of her machinery. The result indicates that the engines are in better condition than was thought. The Board of Inspection and Survey, which has been making an examination of submarines at Pensacola, Fla., will make a more careful inspection of the engines, and upon the recommendations of the board will depend whether it is necessary to ask for a special appropriation to put entirely new engines aboard the vessel. The present engines are of the earliest type of Curtis turbines, and they have given considerable trouble from their first installation.

The keel of submarine L-8 was laid at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., on Feb. 24, 1915. The first rivet was satisfactorily driven by the following riveting gang: Riveters, Capt. Thomas Snowden, U.S.N., commandant, and Naval Constr. L. S. Adams, U.S.N., industrial manager; holder-on, Paymr. Charles Conard, U.S.N., general storekeeper; rivet heater, Naval Constr. E. C. Hamner, U.S.N., shop superintendent, and rivet passer, Surg. B. L. Wright, U.S.N., medical officer of the yard. After laying the keel the erection of the frames was begun and the work on this vessel will now progress rapidly, as a large amount of material has already been laid off and gotten out in the shops. The ceremony of laying the keel and driving the first rivet was witnessed by most of the officers and ladies of the yard and by the civilian supervisory force, visitors from the city of Portsmouth, etc.

The Board of Inspection has completed its inspection of the U.S.S. North Dakota and finds the damage to the turbines not as extensive as was at first supposed. It recommends that the damaged blading be repaired and that the ship rejoin the fleet. It is estimated that the repairs will take about two weeks. Certain alterations in the construction of the turbines are recommended to be made when the services of the ship can be spared for about six weeks or two months. These repairs will place the engines in as perfect condition as their design allows. In order to take advantage of later improvements in turbines and to increase the economy of fuel new engines would be necessary. The question of providing such new engines will be considered when the ship can be available for their installation.

The report of the commander-in-chief of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet on liberty and leave breaking during the month of December, 1914, is exceedingly gratifying to the Secretary and the Navy Department. During this month leave or liberty was granted on 184,336 occasions. In but 1,164 instances was the liberty or leave overstayed, an average percentage of but .0063. A large number of vessels, including several battleships, had no desertions at all. In the active destroyer flotilla there was but one desertion, and only one in the reserve torpedo flotilla. There was not a single desertion from the submarine craft in the Atlantic Fleet, including those at Panama. The total number of desertions in the Atlantic Fleet for the month of December amounted only to seventy-four. The average number of desertions monthly during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913,

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was 210; during the last fiscal year this number decreased to an average of 164 a month. While returns have not yet been received from the Pacific and Asiatic Fleets, it is evident from the few desertions which occurred in the Atlantic Fleet that the number for December will be much below the monthly average for last year. Most of the desertions are undoubtedly among men of short service, as in those branches of the Service, the destroyer and submarine flotillas, where only experienced men are used, the desertions are practically nil. "The number has been decreasing steadily for the last two years," says Mr. Daniels, "due largely, I think, to the greater opportunities for advancement and to a change in the Regulations which facilitates the discharge of men dissatisfied with the Service. I hope it is a question of only a comparatively short time before we shall have arrived at the stage where the evil of desertion will be cured."

The San Diego, now at San Diego, has been ordered to proceed to San Francisco upon completion of target practice. Upon arrival of the San Diego at San Francisco the Colorado will be assigned to duty with the Pacific Fleet and the flag of the commander-in-chief transferred to that vessel from the San Diego. Upon transfer of the flag the San Diego will be detached from duty with the Pacific Fleet and will proceed to the Mare Island Yard for repairs. The San Diego has been ordered placed in reserve at Mare Island.

The U.S.S. Orion is now due to sail from Philadelphia for Hampton Roads, and from Hampton Roads for Guantanamo about March 1. The Des Moines, now at Guantanamo, has been ordered to Vera Cruz, Mexico, to relieve the Delaware. Upon being relieved by the Des Moines, the Delaware will proceed from Vera Cruz to Guantanamo to rejoin the fleet.

The commander-in-chief, Asiatic Fleet, has cabled the Department that he has temporarily transferred his flag from the Saratoga to the Mohican, and asks that cables for his office be addressed to the latter vessel; he also asks that mail for his office be sent to the Saratoga as heretofore.

Submarine G-1 underwent final tests Feb. 25 in drydock o. 4 in the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. In command of Ensign Joseph M. Deem was put through a series of evolutions and responded perfectly, it is said, to all the tests applied. She was submerged several times and those aboard of her were in telephonic communication with officers ashore. The G-1 is a Lake type of submarine. She has been practically rebuilt at the navy yard and is equipped with all of the latest appliances for submarine navigation.

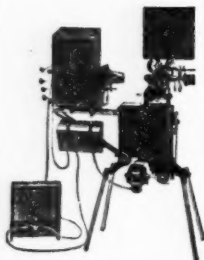
Two indictments were returned to Judge Van Vechten Veeder in the United States Court in Brooklyn, N.Y., Feb. 25 by the Federal Grand Jury which has been investigating the allegation of attempted bribery in connection with the purchase of meats for warships at the New York Navy Yard. The men indicted are Thomas J. White, produce merchant, of No. 477 East Twenty-first street, Flatbush, and Walter G. Roach, a commissary steward on board the battleship Texas. They are accused of offering \$200 to Paymr. Joseph Reay, of the U.S.S. Texas, to have him certify a consignment of meat as containing 25,000 pounds when it contained only 21,000 pounds. White pleaded not guilty and was released in bonds of \$75,000 for trial in April.

Ensign V. N. Bieg, U.S.N., suggests that the submarine of the future will be without diving apparatus, in which case it will cease to be a submarine. He cannot conceive how an underwater vessel can ever be built that will be as fast as surface craft will be. The protection now afforded the present submarine by the water he would replace with heavy armor, for diving apparatus being dispensed with the weight saved could be put into armor. The vessel could be submerged until just awash. No dependence within torpedo and gun range would be placed on invisibility, reliance being solely on invulnerability. At a distance where a battleship would be clearly visible the submersible awash would be indistinguishable, so that an attack could be made by closing in at full speed and delivering torpedoes long before the ship attacked could get up the full power of steam to retreat unless it kept boilers enough lighted at all times to proceed at full power at a moment's notice, something that would be unprecedented. Armor carried six feet below the surface would be ample to afford protection from underwater projectiles fired from the battleship. The damage from ramming to which the present submarine is most susceptible would

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be nil with the vessel awash as the bows of the ramming destroyer could not withstand the impact against a heavily armored deck. The old ram Katahdin is suggested as an admirable vessel for experimentation along the lines of such an armored submersible.

NARRAGANSETT BAY NAVAL STATION.

Newport, R.I., Feb. 15, 1915.

Surg. and Mrs. George A. Lung, U.S.N., on Feb. 5 entertained at a tea at the Torpedo Station. Mrs. French E. Chadwick and Miss Phinney poured tea and many Army, Navy and townspeople were present. The same afternoon Mrs. Sims, wife of the Commander of the Torpedo Flotilla, entertained at bridge in honor of Mrs. Collins, of St. Louis, guest of Comdr. and Mrs. Watson. Among those present were Mesdames Pye, Easton, Johnson, Morse, McKittrick, Turpin, Yarnell, Noyes, Howard, Misses Carrol and Briscoe. Mrs. Sims on Tuesday gave a dinner party, followed by bridge.

Mrs. W. S. Pye gave a birthday party Feb. 6 to her son, Satterlee Pye, jr., at which twenty-two children were present. Mrs. Turpin, wife of Commander Turpin, U.S.N., gave a children's party on Feb. 8. Lieut. Comdr. O. A. Abele spent the week-end in Bridgeport, Conn. The Anti-Suffrage Club held a bridge party Wednesday, under the management of Mrs. Harry E. Yarnell, wife of Commander Yarnell.

Mrs. W. D. Puleston entertained Thursday at bridge complimentary to her sister, Miss Constance Emery, of Portland, Maine. The guests included Mesdames Thorpe, Pye, Sadler, Morse, Kaufman, Cowie, Howard, McKittrick, Vogelgesang, Davison, Yarnell, Lung, Fechteler, Babcock and Misses Knight, Briscoe, Pullman and Thomas. Mrs. W. S. Pye entertained Saturday at the War College in honor of her sister, Miss Katharine Briscoe, of Maryland. Among those present were Mesdames Easton, Johnson, Sadler, Kaufman, Bradford, Norman, Hughes, McKittrick, Fechteler, Puleston, Cowie, Weaver, Noyes, Howard, Davison, Vogelgesang, Wells, Lung, Babcock, Hobbs, the Misses Emma Stone, Katharine Knight, Pullman and Emery.

Comdr. and Mrs. Vogelgesang had dinner Saturday for Mrs. Davison, wife of former Lieutenant Davison, now with the Electric Boat Company. Covers were laid for ten, including Capt. and Mrs. V. D. Fletcher, Paymr. and Mrs. John W. Morse, Major Thorpe, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Thorpe and Captain McDonald, U.S.N. Admiral and Miss Knight had dinner Thursday for Captain Fechteler, U.S.N., and Mrs. Fechteler, Capt. and Mrs. Simpson, Capt. and Mrs. Howard, Paymr. and Mrs. Morse, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Yarnell. The same evening Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Frank T. Evans entertained at dinner.

Lieut. and Mrs. Neil E. Nichols are receiving congratulations on the arrival of a baby daughter. Mrs. Nichols is the daughter of Mrs. Edward Hughes, widow of Capt. Edward M. Hughes, U.S.N. Capt. and Mrs. Grant, U.S.A., stationed at Fort Adams, are also receiving congratulations on the arrival of Janet Blaikie Grant. Mrs. Durr and infant have joined Lieutenant Durr at the Training Station. Lieutenant Durr relieved Lieut. Joe Morrison as drillmaster of the station. Lieut. and Mrs. Everson have also arrived at the Training Station. Lieutenant Everson relieved Lieutenant Amsden, who sails on the March transport for the Asiatic Station.

Mrs. Alfred G. Howe, wife of Lieutenant Commander Howe, has arrived in Key West, where she will stay until Easter, before returning to the Torpedo Station. A great deal is being done in Newport for the Red Cross work by the Navy ladies. Mrs. W. D. Fletcher has a sewing class and Mrs. Livingstone Hunt and Mrs. Yarnell are also taking an active part. St. George's School gave a benefit party, and one was given in Emmanuel Parish House for the Belgian relief. An amateur play was given, in which Mrs. Hunt, wife of Pay Director Hunt, U.S.N., took a clever part. During the intermission a Pavlova gavotte was danced by Miss Katharine Knight, daughter of Admiral Knight, and Miss Ruth Thomas, daughter of the late Admiral Thomas. They were charming Colonial gowns, with powdered locks, and received several encores for their graceful dance. Miss Helen Weaver has postponed her subscription dances until after the Easter season, because the dates conflicted with the relief fund parties.

Paymr. and Mrs. Morse gave a dinner Friday for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. W. S. Pye, Misses Knight, Briscoe and Fechteler, Paymaster Pigman, Commander McDougal and Lieut. Comdr. Alfred G. Howe. Ensign Laurence W. Clarke has been detached from the Training Station and ordered to the Minnesota. Commander McDougal, of the War College, has gone to Washington to see his family. Mrs. Simpson entertained at bridge Monday. Capt. and Mrs. Simpson have leased the Du Bois cottage for the ensuing year. Miss Katharine Briscoe, after visiting Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Pye, at the War College, leaves Saturday for her home in Maryland.

Many members of the new War College class have taken cottages in town; Capt. and Mrs. Fechteler and Lieut. Comdr. Rufus Ziegman and Mrs. Ziegman have taken houses on Gibbs avenue. Capt. C. S. Williams has a cottage on the Bull Estate, and Major and Mrs. Thorpe are on Prairie avenue. Mrs. Seaton Schroeder, wife of Admiral Schroeder, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. M. K. Johnson. Mrs. Schroeder has just returned from the wedding of her son, Wainwright Schroeder, in Detroit.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Feb. 21, 1915.

Capt. and Mrs. A. E. Williams had supper Sunday in honor of Mrs. Kyer, guest of Lieut. and Mrs. F. H. Burr. Capt. A. M. Wetherill returned Monday from Laredo, Texas, where he had gone with recruits. Mrs. Kyer, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. F. H. Burr, returned Monday to her home in Seattle.

Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. McAllister gave a Welsh rabbit supper after the roller skating on Wednesday for Col. J. H. Beacom, Capt. and Mrs. A. E. Williams, Capt. and Mrs. A. R. Dillingham, Lieut. and Mrs. J. G. Tyndall, Lieut. and Mrs. F. H. Burr and Miss Blanche Nolan. Mrs. A. M. Wetherill and two little daughters returned to Jefferson Barracks Thursday from Hot Springs, Ark. Col. and Mrs. E. A. Edwards, of Washington, D.C., have arrived to spend a fortnight with Major and Mrs. M. Kennedy.

Capt. and Mrs. W. A. Wickline are receiving congratulations over the birth of a little daughter, who arrived on Thursday. Capt. and Mrs. Charles C. Farmer, jr., had dinner Thursday for Lieut. and Mrs. W. W. Merrill, Lieut. and Mrs. G. C. Keleher and Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. McAllister. The vaudeville performance in the post hall Thursday evening consisted of an overture by the depot band, a song by Private Kittrick, 16th Co., a juggling act by Sergeant Ayres, 16th Co., and a quartette composed of Corporal Walton, Q.M.C., Private Manke, 16th Co., Private Huber, 16th Co., and Private Lyle, 23d Co. Every number was enthusiastically encored.

Lieut. Olney Place, 13th Cav., formerly stationed here, now on a month's leave in St. Louis, spent Friday at Jefferson Barracks visiting friends. Capt. and Mrs. Farmer gave a dinner Friday in honor of Col. and Mrs. E. A. Edwards, of Washington, D.C., guests of Major and Mrs. J. M. Kennedy, and for Col. and Mrs. Edwards, Col. J. H. Beacom, Major and Mrs. Kennedy, Capt. and Mrs. Dillingham, Misses Hester and Blanche Nolan, Lieut. J. G. Donovan and Lieut. and Mrs. J. G. Tyndall. Capt. and Mrs. A. R. Dillingham had dinner Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. H. G. Humphreys, Lieut. and Mrs. F. H. Burr and Lieut. and Mrs. G. C. Keleher.

GREAT LAKES NAVAL TRAINING STATION.

Great Lakes, Ill., Feb. 23, 1915.

Mrs. Farwell, wife of Paymr. Neal B. Farwell, with her young son and her grandmother, Mrs. Weekly, arrived at the station Tuesday. They have been staying at the Blackstone Hotel in Chicago until their quarters were ready. The Auction Club met with Mrs. Rose, wife of Paymr. Duette W. Rose. Tuesday. Prizes were won by Miss Bradford, sister of Mrs. Richardson, and Mrs. Allan G. Olson.

Mrs. Thompson, wife of Chaplain Frank Thompson, with her little daughter, Helen, and her mother, Mrs. Harris, who has been visiting her for the past four months, left the station Friday for St. Helena, Miss., the home of Mrs. Harris. After



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the roller skating in the drill hall Friday Dr. and Mrs. R. R. Richardson gave a chafing-dish supper.

The Misses Thompson, daughters of Chaplain Frank Thompson, left Saturday for a visit with their aunt, Mrs. Allison. Dr. and Mrs. Berryhill, from the Naval Hospital, have gone to New York for a short visit. The young son of Paymr. and Mrs. Farwell has been confined to the house during the past week with measles.

THE NAVY.

LATE SHIP MOVEMENTS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy later than those given of the same vessels in the complete table published elsewhere in this issue:

Warrington, arrived Feb. 23 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
Vulcan, arrived Feb. 23 at Philadelphia, Pa.
Helena, sailed Feb. 23 from Hankow, China, for Shanghai, China.

Raleigh, sailed Feb. 23 from San Diego, Cal., for San Francisco, Cal.

Jaedonough, arrived Feb. 23 at Key West, Fla.

Supply, sailed Feb. 24 from Manila, P.I., for Guam.

New Orleans, sailed Feb. 23 from Magdalena Bay, Mexico, for San Diego, Cal.

Celtic, Cyclops and Texas, arrived Feb. 24 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Castine, sailed Feb. 24 from Key West, Fla., for Boston, Mass.

Terry, sailed Feb. 24 from Charleston, S.C., for Newport, R.I.

Des Moines, sailed Feb. 24 from Port au Prince, Haiti, for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Chattanooga, arrived Feb. 24 at Corinto, Nicaragua.

Denver, sailed Feb. 23 from San Diego, Cal., for the West coast of Mexico.

Perkins, sailed Feb. 25 from Newport, R.I., for New York.

Preston, sailed Feb. 24 from Pensacola, Fla., for Key West, Fla.

Tonopah, E-1 and E-2, arrived Feb. 25 at Key West, Fla.

Terry, arrived Feb. 25 at Norfolk, Va.

New Orleans, arrived at San Diego Feb. 24.

Raleigh, arrived at San Francisco Feb. 25.

South Carolina and Minnesota, arrived at Guantanamo Feb. 25.

NAVY GAZETTE.

FEB. 19.—Lieut. D. T. Ghent detached command Paulding; to Delaware.

Ensign C. H. Want detached naval training station, Newport, R.I.; to Maine.

Ensign C. Y. Johnston detached Ozark; to G-3.

Ensign W. D. Chandler detached Tonopah; to K-1.

Ensign E. L. Barr detached Tonopah; to G-2.

Ensign G. H. Fuller detached Tonopah; to D-2.

Ensign J. M. Miller detached Minnesota; to continue treatment naval hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

Ensign H. R. Hein detached Ozark; to G-1.

Ensign P. F. Foster detached Prairie; to G-4.

Ensign R. C. Fraser detached Prairie; to K-5.

Ensign F. S. Hatch detached Prairie; to K-2.

Ensign B. C. Bennett detached Tonopah; to D-1.

P.A. Surg. W. S. Pugh detached South Dakota; to St. Louis.

Chief Btsn. William Derrington detached navy yard, Boston, Mass.; to Asiatic Station via April transport.

Chief Gun. J. J. Clousey detached New Orleans; to Chattanooga.

Chief Gun. Joseph Hill detached Hancock; to Ohio.

Gun. A. De Somer appointed from Feb. 18, 1915; to Hancock.

Gun. Niels Drustup appointed from Feb. 18, 1915; to receiving ship at Norfolk, Va.

Gun. George Bradley appointed from Feb. 18, 1915; to receiving ship at Norfolk, Va.

FEB. 20.—Lieut. L. W. Townsend detached Delaware; to receiving ship at Norfolk, Va.

Sacramento.

Ensign K. J. English detached Tonopah; to D-3.

Chief Btsn. Peter Emery detached Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I., March 22, 1915; to Asiatic Station.

Mach. George Kirgesner detached receiving ship at San Francisco; to St. Louis.

FEB. 23.—Lieut. (J.G.) E. J. Blankenship commissioned from Jun. 5, 1914.

Ensign R. P. Myers detached Hancock; to Minnesota.

Ensign R. N. Miller detached Atlantic Reserve Fleet; to Hancock.

A. Surg. W. E. Stevens, M.R.C., commissioned from Jan. 23, 1915.

A. Paymr. W. V. Fox detached Naval Pay Officers' School, Washington, D.C.; to Asiatic Station via March 5 transport.

A. Paymr. F. C. Craig detached Naval Pay Officers' School; to Asiatic Station, via March 5 transport.

Chief Gun. H. A. Davis detached navy yard, Mare Island; to Asiatic Station, via April 5 transport.

Gun. H. E. Stevens detached navy yard, New York; to New York Shipbuilding Co., Camden, N.J., connection fitting out Melville and on board when commissioned.

Chief Mach. G. W. Byrne connection fitting out Melville and on board when commissioned.

Pay Clerk Fred Abbott appointed; to Colorado.

Pay Clerk J. L. Schram appointed; to Asiatic Fleet as fleet paymaster's clerk.

Pay Clerk M. E. Mitchell appointment revoked.

FEB. 24.—Lieut. Comdr. L. A. Cotton detached office Naval Intelligence; granted two months' leave.

Lieut. S. C. Hooper detached Navy Department; granted two months' leave.

Pay Clerk Robert O'Hagan appointed; to Naval Station, Tutuila, Samoa.

Note.—Chief Engr. Alfred Adamson, U.S.N., retired, died at Brookline, Mass., Feb. 22, 1915.

FEB. 25.—Lieut. (J.G.) W. W. Wilson detached North Dakota; to navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Asst. Paymr. F. C. Beck detached Naval Pay Officers' School; to Petrel.

Gun. Torger Nylund detached North Carolina; to Olympia.

Carp. C. P. Baker to receiving ship at Boston.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

FEB. 19.—Capt. F. H. Delano detached 1st Brigade, Philadelphia; to recruiting duty, Boston.

Capt. R. Y. Rhea detached 1st Brigade, Philadelphia; to Marine Barracks, Norfolk.

First Lieut. F. A. Gardener detached San Diego; to Colorado.

FEB. 24.—Capt. W. H. Parker detached recruiting duty, Boston; to command Marine Barracks, Charleston.

Note.—Capt. A. E. Harding, M.C., died at Philadelphia Feb. 24, 1915.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Feb. 20, 1915.

Promotions in the Navy.

Lieut. Guy Whitlock to be a lieutenant commander.

Lieut. Roe R. Adams to be a lieutenant commander.

Lieut. James P. Murdock to be a lieutenant commander.

Lieut. (J.G.) Charles C. Slayton to be a lieutenant.

Lieut. (J.G.) Irving H. Mayfield to be a lieutenant.

Ensign Daniel A. McElduff to be a lieutenant (junior grade).

Ensign Charles C. Davis to be a lieutenant (junior grade).

Asst. Surg. John C. Parham to be a passed assistant surgeon.

COAST GUARD NOTES.

The cutter Acushnet on Feb. 13 found a four-masted schooner ashore near Northern Shoals and towed her into deep water and returned to Woods Hole.

To locate the wreck of an American steamship, Washingtonian, of the American-Hawaiian Line, the coast guard cutter Onondaga has been sent to the vicinity of Fenwick Island shoal lighthouse, near the mouth of Delaware Bay, where the vessel is supposed to be lying. The Washingtonian and the Portland, Me., schooner Elizabeth Palmer were in a collision off Fenwick Island about a month ago, and both the vessels were so badly damaged they sank. It is the task of the Onondaga to find the Washingtonian, as the other vessel has been found, and will sweep the bottom of the ocean to find the wreck, which is thought to be in deep water.

COAST GUARD CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Feb. 22, 1915.

Promotions in the Coast Guard.

Second Lieut. of Engrs. Jesse W. Glover to be first lieutenant of engineers.

Third lieutenant of engineers to be second lieutenants: Francis C. Allen, Charles H. Johnson, Clinton P. Kendall, Kurt W. Kraft, Charles J. Odendahl, Herbert N. Perham and Henry C. Roach.

Appointments in the Coast Guard.

To be district superintendents: George W. Bowley, Edgar Chadwick, Edwin E. Chapman, John S. Cole, Arthur Dominy, Silas H. Harding, Jerome G. Kiah, Herbert M. Knowles, Gus B. Lofberg, Patrick H. Morgan, James F. Phillips, William E. Tunnell and Otto G. Wellander.

VESSELS OF THE U.S. COAST GUARD.

ACUSHNET—1st Lieut. C. Satterlee, Woods Hole, Mass.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. W. V. E. Jacobs, San Juan, P.R.

ANDROSCOGGIN—Capt. W. E. W. Hall, Boston, Mass.

APACHE—Capt. A. L. Gamble, Baltimore, Md.

ARCATA—1st Lieut. H. E. Rideout, Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Capt. C. S. Cochran, Mare Island, Cal.

CALUMET—Master's Mate Axel Foss, New York.

COLFAX—Stationship, Arundel Cove, Md.

DAVEY—1st Lieut. B. L. Brockway, New Orleans, La.

GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. W. A. Wiley, San Francisco, Cal.

GRESHAM—Capt. S. B. Winram, Boston, Mass.

GUTHRIE—1st Lieut. G. E. Wilcox, Baltimore, Md.

HARTLEY—1st Lieut. W. A. Wiley, San Francisco, Cal.

HUDSON—Master's Mate G. D. Robinson, New York.

ITASCA—Arundel Cove, Md., out of commission.

MCCULLOCH—Capt. B. L. Reed, At San Luis, Cal.

MACKINAC—1st Lieut. Eben Barker, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

Out of commission.

MANHATTAN—1st Lieut. J. F. Hottel, New York.

MANNING—Capt. F. G. Dodge, Seattle, Wash.

MIAMI—Capt. J. H. Quinan, Key West, Fla.

MORRIS—Capt. G. L. Carden, Tompkinsville, N.Y.

MORRILL—Capt. G. C. Carmine, Detroit, Mich. Out of commission.

ONONDAGA—Capt. B. M. Chiswell, Norfolk, Va.

PAMLICO—Capt. W. W. Joyner, Newbern, N.C.

SEMINOLE—Capt. P. H. Ueberroth, Wilmington, N.C.

SENECA—Capt. F. A. Levis, Halifax, N.S.

SNOHOMISH—1st Lieut. L. C. Covell, Neah Bay, Wash.

THETIS—Capt. J. H. Brown, Honolulu, H.T.

TUSCARORA—Capt. J. L. Sill, Milwaukee, Wis. Out of commission.

UNALGA—Capt. H. G. Hamlet, Seattle, Wash.

WINDOM—1st Lieut. B. H. Camden, South Baltimore, Md.

Out of commission.

WINNISIMMET—Btsn. E. Christensen, Boston, Mass.

WINONA—Capt. H. B. West, Mobile, Ala.

WISSAHICKON—1st Lieut. of Engrs. W. C. Myers, Philadelphia, Pa.

WOODBURY—1st Lieut. Randolph Bidsley, jr., Portland, Me.

YAMACRAW—Capt. A. J. Henderson, Savannah, Ga.

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WEST POINT NOTES.

West Point, N.Y., Feb. 24, 1915.

The week has been a gay one; on Thursday evening there was an officers' masquerade, on Friday the Washington's Birthday hop, on Saturday the Hundredth Night show. The hotel was crowded with week-end visitors and many other outsiders were guests of families resident here.

The masquerade on Thursday was a huge success, nearly all officers and ladies attended, as well as many guests; there were some very original and comical makeups as well as beautiful costumes; perhaps one of the funniest was Lieut. W. C. Jacobs as a pouting two-year-old baby, with light ringlets, blue-ribboned dress, sash and socks. Capt. H. C. Coburn's Filipino outfit was perfect, the final touch being his well-trained white rooster; Col. W. B. Gordon was a school-boy; there were Pierrots, Pierrettes, clowns, gypsies, Indians, Colonial costumes and many novel costumes too numerous to give in full. Some of the bachelors had made an automobile which two uniformed chauffeurs used to convey passengers around the ball room. The whole affair went off with enthusiasm.

Before the ball there were several dinner parties, the guests attending in costume; one of these was given by Lieut. and Mrs. Henderson for their guest, Mr. Otto Cushing, and for the Misses Townsley, Misses Katherine Treat, Ruth Anderson, Dorothy Kravenbuhl, Lieutenants Lee, Kallach and Crawford and Mr. Huntington Hills. Lieut. and Mrs. Rodney Smith had dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Arrowsmith, Capt. and Mrs. Carter, Capt. and Mrs. Coburn; Lieut. and Mrs. Cutler for Miss Cutler, Miss Aleshire, Lieut. and Mrs. Goethals, Lieutenants Erwin and Aleshire.

Miss Campbell and Miss Bidwell, of New York, were guests of Mrs. Reilly and Captain Lindsey on Thursday until Monday. Before the hop Mrs. Reilly had dinner for Miss Campbell, Miss Bidwell, Captain Lindsey and Lieutenant Morrissey. Miss Mary Webb, of Washington, is the guest of Col. and Mrs. Wilcox. Miss Barnett and Miss Page, of New York, were guests of Col. and Mrs. Stuart for the masquerade. Mrs. Bell gave two handsome bridge parties; on Wednesday she had a party of five tables, prizes going to Mesdames Henderson, Boak, McGuffey, Slaughter and Cutler; Mrs. Goethals, Mrs. Strong, Mrs. Boak, Mesdames Glade, Downing and Oldfield assisted. Guests who joined at tea time were Mesdames Rodney Smith, Crissy, Delano, Devers and Hoisington and Miss Baskette.

Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham had dinner Friday for Mrs. Abernethy, Lieut. and Mrs. Pendleton, Lieut. and Mrs. Booth, Lieut. and Mrs. Jacobs and Lieutenant Chase. On Saturday Lieut. and Mrs. Goethals's guests at dinner were Miss Dorothy Aleshire, Miss Julia Fiebert, Lieutenants Kallach and Aleshire. Lieut. and Mrs. Henderson gave a dinner Tuesday for the Misses May and Lola Phinney and for Col. and Mrs. Robinson. Lieut. and Mrs. Pendleton, Lieutenant Richardson and Lieutenant Dew. Bridge prizes were won by the Misses Phinney. Miss Farman and her brother, Lieut. Elbert E. Farman, on Friday had dinner for their guest, Miss Kingsbury, of Washington, daughter of Colonel Kingsbury, and for Lieut. and Mrs. MacMillan, Miss Fiebert, Miss Aleshire, Miss Tracy, Miss Cutler, Captain Steese, Lieutenants Richardson, Godfrey, Aleshire and Kallach. Mrs. Bell had a handsome card party Thursday for Mesdames Townsley, Gordon, Wilcox, Robinson, Tschappat, Reilly, Watson, Lockwood, O'Hara, Dawson, Dickinson, Buck, O'Leary, Hobbs and Eckels, and the prize-winners were Mesdames Holt, Harrington, Estes, Meyer and Thummel. Mesdames Townsley, Wilcox, Gordon, Watson, Estes, Glade, MacMillan and Boak assisted. At tea Mesdames Timberlake, De Witt Jones, Daley, Pendleton, Stilwell, MacMillan, Holmer, Ascensio and Miss Farman joined.

The cadet hop Friday evening was the largest affair of the kind since the graduation ball. Mrs. Boak received with Cadet Weart. Many beautiful gowns were worn and the whole effect was of great brilliance. Mrs. Reilly's guests at dinner before the hop were Miss Campbell, Miss Bidwell, Cadets Lewis and Esler.

Captain Card had dinner Saturday for the Misses Gertrude and Katharine Jones, Lieut. and Mrs. Booth, Lieut. and Mrs. Holderness. Mrs. Reilly had dinner Saturday for Miss Campbell, Miss Bidwell, Captain Lindsey and Lieutenant Hall. Capt. and Mrs. Bell's guests for the week-end were the Misses Lenthilhon and Almy Gilford, of New York. Guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham for over Sunday were Mrs. Abernethy, of Fort Totten, and Miss Bessie Oler, of Larchmont. Col. and Mrs. Wilcox's guests for Hundredth Night and the week-end were Mr. and Mrs. James W. Wilcox, of Montgomery, Ala., Mr. Cecil Wilcox, of New York, Major Frank Wilcox, the Misses Mary Webb and Pauline Dickinson.

Dr. and Mrs. Boak had dinner Saturday for Miss Bliss, Cadets Went and Bliss. Lieutenant Kallach gave a little dancing party at the club Wednesday evening for Miss Aleshire, Lieut. and Mrs. Jacobs, Lieut. and Mrs. Devers, the Misses Townsley, Miss Kravenbuhl, Lieutenants Aleshire, Solberg and Garrison. The Misses Townsley's guests for the masquerade and over Sunday were Miss Katharine Treat and Miss Ruth Anderson, of Washington. Lieut. and Mrs. Oldfield's guests were Mrs. Oldfield's niece, Miss Pratt, of Highland, N.Y., and the Misses Ord, sisters of Cadet Ord. Miss Rosa Gibbs, of Atlanta, was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Butler.

Lieut. and Mrs. MacMillan had supper Sunday for Misses Kingsbury, Farman, Fiebert, Aleshire, Lieut. and Mrs. Rodney Smith, Captain Steese, Lieutenants Kallach, Aleshire and Farman. Lieut. and Mrs. Booth gave a supper Sunday to Lieut. and Mrs. Jacobs and for Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham. Miss Fiebert had as guest over Hundredth Night Miss Jean Worthington, daughter of Admiral Worthington, of the Navy. Mr. Otto Cushing, of New York, was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Henderson from Thursday until Monday. Col. and Mrs. Hearn, of Fort Totten, were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Carter over Sunday. Capt. and Mrs. Wells, of

Governors Island, and Miss Jane Wells were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Hunt. Mr. Irving McCall, of New York, was week-end guest of Capt. and Mrs. Daley. Mrs. Booth's mother, Mrs. Middleton, of New York, and Miss Muir were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Boak for the masquerade and Hundredth Night. Miss Ruth Hall, of Washington, was guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Householder for the week-end. Mr. O. B. Stuart, of New York, and Miss Elsie Stuart, from St. Mary's School, spent the week-end with Col. and Mrs. Stuart.

Miss Martha Thomas, sister of Captain Thomas, was week-end guest of Capt. and Mrs. De Witt Jones. Miss Pruyn, of New York, was guest of Capt. and Mrs. Downing. Lieut. and Mrs. Bubb's guests were Miss Katrina Weed and Miss Janet Mowry. Miss Edith Gillette was guest of Miss Dorothy Kravenbuhl. Mr. and Mrs. Jones, of Nyack, N.Y., were week-end guests of Capt. and Mrs. Coburn. Col. and Mrs. Holt's guest was Miss Ethel Canavan, of Brooklyn. Captain Steese had dinner Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Bell, Capt. and Mrs. Downing, Mrs. Mitchell, Miss Lenthilhon, Miss Almy Gilford, Miss Pruyn, Captains Alexander and Sulton and Lieutenant Selleck.

Mrs. Reilly's guests at luncheon Monday were Miss Campbell, Miss Bidwell, Captain Lindsey and Lieutenant Richardson. Miss Nellie Haig, sister of Dr. Haig, M.C., was week-end guest of Mr. and Mrs. Eckels. Lieut. Oscar I. Straub, of Fort Howard, Md., and Lieutenant Paddock were visitors for Hundredth Night. Among guests at the hotel were Mrs. Hall, wife of Gen. William P. Hall, retired, of Washington, who chaperoned several young ladies. Mrs. Jones, wife of Major Jones, of Washington, also brought a party of girls.

Lieut. and Mrs. O'Hara and Miss James bade good-bye to the post Sunday. Lieutenant O'Hara's tour here having been completed. They will visit Lieutenant O'Hara's brother-in-law and sister, Major and Mrs. O'Hara, at Washington, before proceeding to Fort Oglethorpe. Miss Garrison has been the guest of her brother, Lieutenant Garrison. Col. and Mrs. Townsley had tea at the club Saturday after the basketball game in honor of Col. and Mrs. Hearn, of Fort Totten, week-end guests of Capt. and Mrs. Carter. Col. and Mrs. Wilcox had dinner Friday for Miss Mary Webb, Miss Pauline Dickinson, Major Wilcox and Captain Lindsey.

Mrs. Lockwood was hostess of the Monday Club; the Tuesday Club met with Mrs. Miner; the Monday Evening Club met with Col. and Mrs. Wilcox; Mrs. Gordon was hostess of the Friday Club; Mrs. Robinson entertained the South End Club and had an extra table for her cousins, the Misses Phinney. Mrs. Booth entertained the Reading Club, reading her paper on "The Eruption of Taal," giving some first-hand observations on the Philippine volcano.

HUNDREDTH NIGHT.

The climax of the week was, of course, the Hundredth Night play on Saturday. At both the dress rehearsal and the evening performance Cullum Hall was crowded to its capacity. "The Grand Strategy," a musical comedy in three acts, book by Cadet James B. Ord, '15, lyrics by Cadet John E. Harris, '15, was presented by the Dialectic Society of the corps of cadets.

The curtain went up on a scene very familiar to West Pointers, strikingly reproduced on canvas—the platform of the West Shore Railroad Station. Here we are introduced to the young ladies of Miss Dimple's Academy for Femmes, who are coming up to the Washington's Birthday hop; the next scene showed a ward in the Cadet Hospital, perfect in every detail. The hospital beds held a number of sick and injured K-dets, who were able, however, to carry on a brisk dialogue with the hospital attendants, and especially with "Sergeant Cube." Captain Mendacorp visits the invalids, and soon the bevy of cadet girls burst into the room. The hospital attendants are joined by some very pretty trained nurses and they execute a graceful dance together. Clever complications, songs and repartee kept the audience in a roar all the way through the second act, which opened on the great of the South Barracks; here we meet members of the Tactical Department, cadets on punishment tours, the visiting girls, with several lively songs and dances thrown in for good measure.

The West Point Hotel, in the third act, brings us to the evening of the hop and we see once more the femmes, charming in evening dress, and meet Mrs. Le Mon and her daughter, Angelica. The two bellboys are more agile than industrious, and the hotel clerk, Mr. Lemealone, seems strangely familiar. The hotel seems to be a rendezvous for several "tacs," as well as cadets and laughable complications ensue. The curtain goes down on a rollicking "100 Nights Till June" chorus.

The femmes were unusually pretty and graceful, both principals and chorus, and the music, written especially for the play by Mr. Philip Egner, was tuneful and catchy. The stage settings were unusually original and the whole production compared favorably with those of other years. The cast or "Abstract of Belinquencies," as it is called on the program, was as follows:

Sammy Spooner, cadet, First Class.....	Warren, '15
Bill Bohunk, same.....	Moses, '15
Clarence Latimer, same.....	McGuire, '15
Percival McComb, same.....	Hess, W. W., '15
Algernon Duffick, cadet private, Fourth Class.....	Reader, '18
Archibald Dumgard, same.....	Kernan, '18
Willie Weakback, same.....	F. W. Williams, '18
*Capt. Stiffest, of the Cavalry.....	P. G. Daly, '16
*Capt. Mendacorp, of the M.D.....	Worsham, '16
*Capt. Speck, of the Engineers.....	Covell, '15
*Lieut. Jinks, of coast and submarine defense.....	Campbell, '16
*Lieut. J. Ingle Willis, of the Cavalry.....	Covell, '15
Romeo Sobbs, the O.D.....	Fox, '15
Sergeant Cube, of Sanitary Detachment.....	Fox, '15
Private Gloom, of 1st Field Hospital.....	McNabb, '15
Private Wardmaster, of 2d Ambulance Co.....	Martin, J. E., '16
Corpl. E. Fishent, commanding 2d Squad.....	

Co. D, U.S.C.C., Flinnakin, '18
Tom, Jack, Harry, Johnny, George.

Cadets who gleaned more than 9 demerits during January, 1915, and are on exhibition.

McGuire, '15; Hess, W. W., '15; Williams, F. J., '16;
McNabb, '15; Harris, C. D., '18
Johnny Pills, the lad that broke up the Boston Tea Party.....
Newgardner, '16
Al, bell hop at the West Point Hotel.....
Harris, '18
Joe, same.....
Newgardner, '16
Mr. Lemealone, day and night clerk at same.....
Martin, J. E., '16
Hazel, right and left hand man to Capt. Stiffest.....
Quisenberry, '15
Dorothy, Gay, Adele, Clarisse, Suzanne, Marjorie, Lulu,
Young ladies of Miss Dimple's Academy for Femmes.....
James, B., '16; Riley, '18; Wood, S., '17; Stamps, '18;
Shaeffer, '18; Rumbough, '17; Code, '17
Angelica Le Mon.....
Rumbough, '18
Mrs. Le Mon.....
Merrill, '18
Mlle. Twinkletoes, Ducky, Georgia,
Of the Corps du Ballet.....
Ord, '15; Gillette, '15; Peabody, '15
Professor Noholt.....
R. I. Sasse, '16
Femmes du Ballet: Whitelegg, '17; Barber, '18; Coffey,
'18; Jenna, '18; MacGregor, '18;
Files du same: Bartley, '18; Heiner, '18; Irwin, '18;
Morganthaler, '18; Graham, '18.
Stationmen, troopers, retainers, strikers, flunkies, menials,
cadets.

*The offense was unintentional.

The festivities were concluded on Monday afternoon by a tea-dance for officers and ladies at Cullum Hall. Mrs. Townsley and Mrs. Tschappat poured. By Monday evening the last of the holiday visitors had disappeared and on Tuesday the cadets were back at work again in earnest. On Saturday and Sunday West Point looked almost like graduation week.

ATHLETIC VICTORIES.

The Army basketball team took the George Washington University team into camp by a score of 24 to 15 for the eighth straight victory of the cadet players, appropriately choosing Washington's Birthday for the event. The visitors put up a strong defense and for a time at the outset were in the lead. By the close of the first half, however, the Army had gotten into its stride and was ahead, 16 to 8. Howell and Boye did good work for the cadets, ably backed up by Oliphant, MacTaggart and Hobbs. Substitutions were Waldron for MacTaggart, Cole for Hobbs, Hibbs for Howell.

The Army's plebe team made yet another straight win in a game on Monday by defeating Boys' High School, of Brooklyn, 15 to 12. The school put up a strong game, especially toward the finish, and were the best team the plebes have

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run into this year. The Fourth Class players were Geddes, Cussack, Gerhard, Woot and Tibbetts.

The Army team's seventh basketball victory came in the game on Saturday, when they defeated Cornell, conqueror of the Navy's five in a game at Annapolis the week before. The score was 15 to 11. In the first half Cornell pressed the cadets hard, but finally MacTaggart got loose and on a pretty pass from Oliphant tossed a goal from scrimmage, giving the Army the lead at 6 to 4. The half ended 9 to 6, in favor of the cadets. The teams played on even terms throughout the last half, the cadets maintaining their lead. A big crowd witnessed the game, the gymnasium being filled to overflowing. The Army team: Oliphant, MacTaggart, forwards; Boye, center; Howell, Hobbs, guards.

Before a large crowd of holiday visitors the cadets defeated Durland's Riding Academy, of New York, on Saturday morning at indoor polo by a score of 5 goals to 3 in an interesting game in the riding hall. At the end of two hard fought periods the score was a tie, 3 to 3, but in a third period the Army team scored two more goals. The cadets were steadier, sized up the play well, and got into the game faster than their opponents. Their mounts were heavier than the visitors', but the latter's ponies were fast. The teams did not score in the first period. In the second Cadets King, Corbin and Parkinson (who made up the Army team) each scored a goal. For Durland's, Kenney scored twice and Guggenheimer once. Sherman was the third visiting player.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Feb. 25, 1915.

The two tentative plans for the midshipmen's summer practice cruise, formulated by the authorities of the Naval Academy, have been approved by the Navy Department. The first is for the squadron to leave Annapolis on Sunday, June 6, and to arrive at Guantanamo June 12. One day is to be spent there before proceeding to Colon, Panama, to pass through the canal. Thence from Panama June 20; thence to Magdalena Bay, June 30; thence to San Diego, July 3, for brief stay; thence to San Francisco, July 8. A fortnight is to be spent at the exposition, two days at Los Angeles. On return to reach Hampton Roads on Aug. 17 and Annapolis Aug. 30. If untoward events—that is, the impassableness of the canal—should prevent the execution of this plan, the cruise will be along the North Atlantic coast, the ships reaching Newport on June 12. Three days will be spent there, two weeks at sea, and ten days at New York. There will be a ten days' stop at Boston. On return there will be target practice near Hampton Roads. The midshipmen will have to do the work of coaling the ship at three points on the cruise.

Washington's Birthday was celebrated by the decoration of the U.S.S. Reina Mercedes with flags, the discharge at noon from her batteries of a national salute of twenty-one guns, a cessation of studies and drills and a holiday for the midshipmen. On Sunday the Peggy Stewart Tea Party Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution had patriotic services at St. Anne's Protestant Episcopal Church here. Rev. J. M. Magruder preached the sermon.

Comdr. Lloyd H. Chandler, U.S.N., head of the Ordnance Department, Naval Academy has been designated also as dean of the Post-graduate School, succeeding Lieut. Comdr. James P. Morton, U.S.N., detached here.

Gun fire has again undergone a change in the interests of the midshipmen. In the olden times the morning gun was at 6 a.m. Several years ago it was placed at 6:30 a.m. and Sunday mornings and holidays at 7. Now on holiday and Sunday mornings gun fire does not occur until 7:30 a.m. There are no reports of a lessening of the studies and practical exercises.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Morton entertained at a dance on Friday night at Severn Heights. Among guests were Governor and Mrs. Goldsborough, Adjt. Gen. Charles F. Macklin, of Maryland, and Mrs. Macklin, and Paymaster James A. Bull, U.S.N. Mrs. R. H. Bonilla, wife of Instructor Bonilla, attended a reunion of Goucher College graduates on Saturday in Baltimore.

Roller skating under the auspices of the Navy Relief Association is now a fad of the Naval Academy and city. On Friday Mrs. Donald Petit Morrison and Miss Emily Munroe were hostesses at a dinner party, prior to the skating party at the Naval Academy, at the home of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. James M. Munroe, in Annapolis. Lieut. Thomas A. Symington, U.S.N., was host at a dinner at the officers' mess on Friday.

A series of dances is now being given at the armory of the Maryland National Guard, under the auspices of the Lucky Bag Inn, with a number of the ladies of the Naval Academy as patronesses. Miss Janet Montague, daughter of Congressman H. J. Montague, of Richmond, Va., is the guest of Med. Dir. and Mrs. James G. Field, U.S.N., at the Naval Hospital. Wednesday afternoon of last week a surprise party was given for her by a number of midshipmen of the First Class at the residence of her hosts.

Mrs. J. W. Birk, wife of Gunner Birk, U.S.N., and their little daughter, Sarah, Wade, who have been in Boston, have returned to Annapolis to visit Mr. and Mrs. W. B. McCready, parents of Mrs. Birk.

Mrs. de Roode mother of Mdsn. E. R. de Roode, president of the First Class, is at the Lucky Bag Inn. Mrs. Roscoe C. Bulmer is at Carvel Hall. Mrs. Crosse, wife of Lieut. C. W. Crosse, U.S.N., is entertaining her sister, Miss Gertrude Hammond. On Monday Mrs. Crosse and Miss Hammond gave a tea at No. 5 Oklahoma Terrace, in honor of the Second Class of midshipmen. Mrs. Snyder, wife of Lieut. Comdr. C. P. Snyder, U.S.N., entertained friends on Monday afternoon.

Suffering from a nervous breakdown caused, it is thought, by close study, Mdsn. Paul La Mar Meadows, Second Class, has been granted leave until June 1 and has left for his home in Ruston, La.

ews has been received here of the death of Mrs. John K. Rice, wife of Mr. Rice, a clerk at the Naval Academy, which occurred at Mt. Hope Hospital, Baltimore. Her remains will be taken to Washington for interment.

The mild weather has brought the Navy baseball squad outdoors for practice. Fielding was the chief work, though there was a small amount of batting.

The midshipmen closed their basketball season on the morning of Washington's Birthday by defeating Washington and Lee, 50 to 14. The visitors could do nothing against the Navy's fast and strong defense and rarely got a chance to make a shot for goal. Goals from the foul line played a big part, twenty being thrown. Smith, of the Navy, had the remarkable number of nine in twelve, and Miles, of the visitors, threw five out of six. Seeley, Washington and Lee, threw three out of four, and Calhoun, Navy, three out of six. The Navy players were: Adams, Smith, forwards; Chandler, center; Overesch, Clark, guards. Substitutions—Calhoun for Smith, Lockhardt for Chandler, Daab for Clark, Carson for Smith.

The Fourth Class five also closed its season on Monday, defeating the Lincoln Athletic Club, of Washington, by 65 to 9.

The class of 1916 has won the Naval Academy inter-class championship in basketball for the second successive season, winning five games and losing one. The Third Class won four and lost two, the Fourth Class won three and lost three, and the First Class lost all six of its games. The First and Second

Classes are tied for the soccer championship, each having won two games and lost nine. The series has not been completed.

In the basketball game on Saturday the Naval Academy defeated Pennsylvania State by 33 to 24. The game was a fine exhibition of different styles of attack, the midshipmen relying on the fine team play of Adams and Smith and the remarkable dribbling of the latter. Smith, of the Navy, has much success with his long shots. Overesch was his equal in scoring from the court. The game was marred by the frequent offenses against the rules, Pennsylvania State being punished sixteen times and the Navy ten. The Navy team were: Adams, Smith, forwards; Chandler, center; Wilkes, Overesch, guards. Substitutions—Calhoun for Adams, Lockhardt for Chandler, Clark for Wilkes, Harrison for Smith.

Yale fencers on Saturday gave the midshipmen a harder fight than they usually encounter from college swordsmen, and were only defeated by five bouts to four. After the Navy foils-men had won three bouts Yale gave them a severe fright by taking four in succession; but Glennon and Partello, Navy, won the match for the Service by defeating Cook and Nickerson, respectively.

The Navy gymnastic team, which has not lost a match in four seasons, defeated Yale here Saturday evening by 34 points to 20. The midshipmen took four of six firsts, and swept away all the points on the horizontal bars and flying rings, Hardison, Small and La Motte being the best performers. At tumbling and with the clubs Yale made her best showing. Other Navy gymnasts were: Svec, Berwind, Nichols, Armstrong, Benson, Witherspoon, Fallon, Cunniff and Lyle.

The Pennsylvania wrestlers were crushed by the midshipmen Saturday evening, losing all the bouts—four on falls and three on decisions. Falls counted five and decisions four, making the Navy team's total 32 points. The Navy wrestlers were: Hough, Dupray, Hoops, Ericsson, Broadfoot, Ward and T. W. Harrison.

The midshipmen swimmers won their third successive victory by defeating Johns Hopkins Saturday by 56 to 6. Hopkins did no better than third in any event. The midshipmen opened by almost lapping their opponents in the 160-yard relay. Dashiell did great work in the 120-yard, but he was not pushed hard. Others of the Navy team were: Cook, Herndon, Browning, Vytalich, Caldwell, Vail, Borden, Richards, Eckhout, Post, Leemeyer and Bodfish.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., Feb. 25, 1915.

A Monday evening club has been organized, with meetings weekly at Corbin Hall, where the members play auction bridge and engage in social intercourse. An admission fee of seventy-five cents is charged. The proceeds are for the benefit of the soup kitchens for refugees at Yvetot, France. A general invitation is given to all who are interested to join the club, whether living on Governors Island or in New York. The meetings will be held till Easter, and contributions will be received by the treasurer, Major Frank H. Lawton. The club is under the management of Mrs. J. B. Bellinger, who organized it; Mrs. W. M. Black, Mrs. F. L. Chamberlain and Mrs. Frank H. Lawton. Contributions amounting to \$100 have already been received for the purposes of the organization.

Dr. and Mrs. Robert W. Johnson, of Baltimore, spent several days this week with their daughter, Mrs. Gordon Johnston. Mrs. F. W. Clark, of Fort Du Pont, is visiting Mrs. James F. Brady. The Rt. Rev. Sidney Catlin Partridge, Bishop of West Missouri, Kansas City, Dr. Catlin and Judge Catlin were guests of Chaplain E. B. Smith Feb. 24.

FORT HANCOCK.

Fort Hancock, N.J., Feb. 23, 1915.

A large dinner party was given by Major and Mrs. T. B. Lamoreux Feb. 19. The twenty-two guests were seated at two long tables, tastefully decorated, one in blue and one in pink. Major Lamoreux presided at the head of the blue table, at which were seated his house guest, Mrs. L. S. Hughes, Mesdames Malcolm Young, Louis C. Brinton, W. M. Colvin, M. L. Brett, J. G. Borton, Major W. J. Hawkins, O.D., Chaplain Julian Yates, Capt. C. L. Fischer, L. C. Brinton, W. M. Colvin; at the other table, with Mrs. Lamoreux, were Mesdames W. J. Hawkins, Julian Yates, C. L. Fischer, P. D. Bunker, Major M. Young, Capt. J. G. Workizer, P. D. Bunker, M. L. Brett, O.D., and Lieutenant the Provost Ground there were Col. Tracy B. Dickson, Major C. P. Summerrall, Lieut. R. S. Oberly, F. Bradley. The orchestra from Fort Hamilton furnished the dance music.

Major Charles P. Summerrall, of Washington, D.C., has been at the Provost Ground this week witnessing a test of a new sight for the Field Artillery. Mrs. Julian Yates spent Wednesday and Thursday of last week with friends in the city. Lieut. R. S. Oberly and F. Bradley gave a dinner at the Brick House Mess for Capt. and Mrs. M. L. Brett, Lieut. and Mrs. J. G. Borton and their house guests, Miss Ethel Tinkum, of New York city, and Miss Greunwal, of Red Bank, N.J.

Mrs. P. D. Benker was hostess at bridge and tea Wednesday for Mesdames Hawkins, Brinton, Colvin, Brett, Hanna and Barry.

The district commander, Col. John V. White, accompanied by his personnel officer, Major E. O. Sarraat, and Coast Defense Commander, Col. S. Allen, his staff, Capt. F. J. Miller and William C. Carpenter, made an inspection of this post on Thursday.

Young Charles Thompson, nephew of Mrs. C. L. Fischer, entertained a number of the children of the garrison on his thirteenth birthday. The many friends of Lieut. C. L. Austin will regret to learn that he has been transferred to the Navy; he is to be an assistant paymaster and left on Saturday for Washington, where he will take a two months' course of instruction in his new branch before going to League Island for station. Lieutenant Austin was liked by everyone and we are sorry to see him leave the C.A.C. Lieut. T. B. Murphy has been on sick report for the past week; he had as his guest for the week-end Mr. H. W. Norwall.

Chaplain Julian E. Yates, in charge of the volunteer band, has started a series of moving picture shows, the proceeds of which will go toward buying new instruments for the band.

FORT TOTTEN.

Fort Totten, N.Y., Feb. 17, 1915.

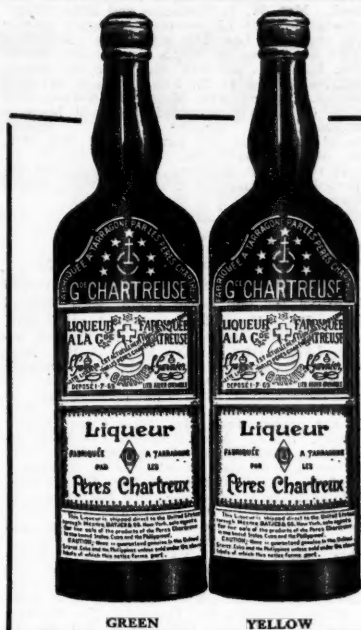
Mrs. J. J. Burleigh, from Madison Barracks, N.Y., is visiting her sister, Mrs. C. Y. Brownlee. Major and Mrs. Sarraat had dinner Thursday for Major and Mrs. Brownlee, Capt. and Mrs. J. P. Hopkins, Capt. and Mrs. Cross, Mrs. Burleigh and Lieutenant Griffith. Mrs. Campbell entertained at bridge on Thursday for Mesdames Sarraat, Hicks, Feeter, Cross, Moore, McFarland and Cheeseman. Prizes went to Mrs. Sarraat and Mrs. McFarland. Miss "Middle" Patterson, of Stamford, Conn., spent Friday night at Fort Totten with Major and Mrs. Abernethy. Lieut. and Mrs. Allen Kimberly had dinner Friday for Major and Mrs. Pearce, Major and Mrs. Sarraat and Capt. and Mrs. McMillan.

Mrs. Morse, of Detroit, has been visiting her son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. Osmun. Mrs. Osmun returned to Detroit with her mother for a few days to the family reunion at the celebration of her grandfather's eighty-sixth birthday. As usual dancing was enjoyed in the hop room of the Officers' Club ladies' night, Friday. Present: Col. and Mrs. Hearn, Capt. and Mrs. McMillan, Major and Mrs. Pearce, Capt. and Mrs. Charles H. Patterson, Lieut. and Mrs. Osmun, Lieut. and Mrs. Hicks, Mrs. Morse, Mrs. Feeter, Captain Gardner and Lieutenant Mathews.

Mrs. Allen Kimberly gave a bridge-luncheon Saturday for Mesdames Albert Gilmor, Brownlee, R. N. Campbell, Cheeseman and Osmun. Miss Ethel Allen, of Fort Hamilton is visiting Capt. and Mrs. Cooper. Henry Sarraat was operated on for adenoids and other throat complications Monday at the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, New York. Mrs. Sarraat and Henry returned to Fort Totten Tuesday.

Lieut. Allen Kimberly was called away suddenly Sunday by the illness of his mother, Mrs. J. B. Kimberly, at Fort Monroe. Mrs. Kimberly will be in New York with her parents, Col. and Mrs. Beverly W. Dunn, during her husband's absence.

Col. and Mrs. White gave an informal supper Monday. Mrs. Hearn and Mrs. Feeter served salad and presided at the coffee-dishes and Mrs. Albert Gilmor poured coffee. Other guests were Colonel Hearn, Major and Mrs. Pearce, Major and Mrs. Brownlee, Mrs. J. J. Burleigh, Capt. and Mrs. McMillan, Lieut. and Mrs. McFarland, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Cheeseman,



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Lieut. and Mrs. Dunn, Captain Gardner, Lieutenant Gilmor, Miss Katharine Jones, of Saugerties, N.Y., Lieutenants Mathews and Griffith.

The last meeting of the dancing class took place Monday night and it was a great success. Those attending were Col. and Mrs. Hearn, Major and Mrs. Pearce, Capt. and Mrs. McMillan, Capt. and Mrs. Cooper, Miss Ethel Allen, of Fort Hamilton, Lieut. and Mrs. Gilmor, Lieut. and Mrs. Lane, Mrs. Brownlee, Mrs. Burleigh, Lieut. and Mrs. Dunn, Mrs. Feeter, Captain Gardner, Lieutenants McFarland, Mathews and Griffith. Miss Jones was the house guest of Mrs. Feeter for the night.

The second formal hop of the season was given Feb. 16. The hop room and library were tastefully decorated with flags and potted plants. Col. and Mrs. Hearn and Col. and Mrs. White received.

Lieut. and Mrs. Gilmor entertained at dinner before the hop Tuesday for Col. and Mrs. Hearn, Mrs. Feeter and Lieutenant Pfeil. Capt. and Mrs. Cooper had dinner the same night for Miss Ethel Allen and Captain Gardner. Capt. and Mrs. Charles H. Patterson were hosts at dinner Tuesday for Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Walther, Miss Whitman, Mr. Wheeler and Lieutenant Mathews.

There have been two deaths among the enlisted men this week. The first was that of Private O'Hara, 167th Co., who was hurrying for an early train from New York Feb. 5 and slipped on an icy stairway, fell and broke his neck. His funeral, with military ceremonies, took place Monday morning. Pvt. John Ryan, 167th Co., died of appendicitis in the post hospital and his funeral took place Friday morning with military ceremonies.

Fort Totten, N.Y., Feb. 23, 1915.

The one hundredth night entertainment and hops following at West Point this week attracted a good many people from Fort Totten. Col. and Mrs. Hearn were guests of Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Carter from Friday until Sunday. Lieutenant Mathews spent the week-end there and Mrs. R. S. Abernethy went up Thursday to spend a week with Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham. Col. and Mrs. Hearn entertained at dinner Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. McMillan, Capt. and Mrs. Patterson and Lieut. and Mrs. Dunn. Capt. and Mrs. Cross had dinner Friday for Major and Mrs. Pearce, Capt. and Mrs. Cooper, Capt. and Mrs. Hopkins and Capt. and Mrs. C. H. Patterson. Major and Mrs. Brownlee had supper Sunday for Mrs. J. J. Burleigh, Mrs. Feeter, Lieut. and Mrs. Albert Gilmor and Captain Gardner.

Miss M. M. Patterson spent Thursday night with Mrs. White. Lieut. and Mrs. Guy L. Gearhart left Friday for San Francisco, where they will stop a week before sailing for their new station at Honolulu March 5. Lieut. and Mrs. Gearhart have been at Fort Totten over a year now and are leaving behind them many friends.

Miss Ethel Allen, who has been visiting Capt. and Mrs. Cooper, left Thursday for her home, Fort Hamilton. Lieut. Allen Kimberly returned Tuesday from Fort Monroe, where he was called last Sunday by the illness of his mother, Mrs. J. B. Kimberly. The ladies of Fort Totten gathered at Mrs. White's Monday afternoon to meet Rev. Charles A. Brown, of All Saints' Episcopal Church, Bayside, who came over to arrange for services during Lent at the post chapel. These services will take place at 7:30 on Monday evenings in March.

Captain McMillan left Sunday for Geneseo, N.Y., where he will remain several days at his farm in that vicinity. Mrs. McMillan entertained informally at tea Tuesday for Mrs. White, Mrs. Feeter, Mrs. Hearn, Mrs. Gilmor and Mrs. Sarraat.

FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Feb. 15, 1915.

The members of the post have been trying to offset the gloomy weather of the past week by a round of social gaiety, the first event being a bridge-luncheon given on Monday by Mrs. Bartlett. The guests, sixteen in number, were seated at four small tables, each table having as a centerpiece a Dresden basket of flowers, a different color at each table. Holders of highest score at each table, who received as a prize one of the baskets, were Mesdames Dickman, Kochersperger, Hunter and Miss Fenton; the other guests were Mesdames Nicholson, Fenton, King, McCoy, Barney, H. Romeyn, C. Romeyn, Smalley, H. Smalley, Buchanan, Hunter and Ballantyne.

Mrs. Bailey won the prize at the Tuesday Bridge Club, which met this week with Mrs. Kochersperger. Capt. and Mrs. Romeyn had dinner Tuesday for Col. and Mrs. Nicholson, Col. and Mrs. Dickman, Capt. and Mrs. Powers, Lieut. and Mrs. Barney and Mrs. McCoy. Col. and Mrs. Nicholson attended a large dinner party, given in honor of their thirty-second wedding anniversary, by Dr. and Mrs. Nelson Jackson, of Burlington. Upon arrival of the guests of honor Mrs. Nicholson was presented with a miniature bridal shower bouquet of orchids and valley lilies, the entire dinner being in imitation of a bridal feast, ending with a tiny wedding cake being placed before Mrs. Nicholson, together with a miniature saber with which to cut it.

Mrs. Barney on Thursday had five tables of bridge in honor of her house guest, Mrs. McCoy. The prizes were won by Mesdames Dickman, Foster, Whitlock, Weed and Miss Fenton. Col. and Mrs. Dickman, Captain Smadberg, Mrs. Nicholson and Capt. and Mrs. Powers were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Furlington Thursday. Mrs. Furlington had a beautiful card party Friday. Bowls of jonquils were given as prizes to Mesdames Dickman, Kochersperger, King and Graham for high scores, and Mrs. McCoy and Miss Fenton received dainty "handy" bags as guest prizes. Capt. and Mrs. Kochersperger entertained at a dinner for ten on Friday. Capt. and Mrs. Weed had dinner Saturday for Major and Mrs. Clark, Lieut. and Mrs. Barney, Captain Heaton, Mrs. McCoy and Miss Fenton. Capt. and Mrs. Whitlock and two daughters have arrived and are occupying quarters No. 11 W.

A jolly party assembled Saturday night at the post hall at a baby party given by Capt. and Mrs. Bartlett. The guests, about thirty in number, wore costumes of children under twelve years of age. Mrs. Howard R. Smalley, in the garb of a child of 1830, received first prize for the cleverest cos-

tume—a Cupid "kewpie" doll. Captain King, his six foot two clothed as a three-year-old, won a stick of candy as second prize. The 2d Cavalry orchestra played for dancing. Valentines composed of "hits" on the individuals were read and delivered, Captain Kochersperger acting as postmaster. The evening ended with a Dutch supper. Present: Major and Mrs. De Witt, Capt. and Mrs. King, Capt. and Mrs. Cox, Lieut. and Mesdames Beck, Smith, Smalley, Buchanan, Andrews, Hunter and Barney, Misses Dickman, Fenton and Winn, Captain Kochersperger, Lieutenants Sumner, Taulbee, Meade, Breit, Nelson, Nicholson, Duval and Ratzko and Mrs. McCoy. An epidemic of grippe has struck the post, many people being confined to their homes.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Feb. 22, 1915.

Mrs. Knauss is visiting her parents, Col. and Mrs. Dickman. On Monday Mrs. Graham had six tables of auction. The prize-winners were Mesdames H. Romeyn, King, Weed, Clark, Hunter and Smalley. The Tuesday Bridge Club met with Mrs. Bailey this week. Capt. and Mrs. Kochersperger entertained at dinner Tuesday for Capt. and Mrs. King, Capt. and Mrs. Smadberg, Capt. and Mrs. Whitlock, Lieut. and Mrs. Smalley gave a pretty Cavalry dinner for ten, yellow being the "predominating" color. Their guests were Capt. and Mrs. King, Capt. and Mrs. Bartlett, Lieut. and Mrs. Barney, Mrs. McCoy and Lieutenant Meade.

At the formal hop on Saturday night, at which there was a large attendance, Mrs. Dickman received with Lieutenant Nelson. Capt. and Mrs. King before the hop gave a dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Bartlett, Lieut. and Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Knauss, Miss Nicholson, Lieutenants Meade, Taulbee, Sumner and Nicholson.

The bachelors on Feb. 21 had a delightful tea dance at the mess hall for Col. and Mrs. Dickman, Major and Mrs. DeWitt, Major Duval, Capt. and Mesdames Powers, King, Kochersperger, Furlington, Cox and Bartlett, Lieut. and Mesdames Beck, Barney, Smith, Hunter and Waterman, Mrs. McCoy, Misses Dickman, Nicholson, Fenton and Pallen. Major Duval, M.C., was the guest of his brother, Lieut. E. P. Duval, for a few days this week.

PLATTSBURG BARRACKS.

Plattsburg, N.Y., Feb. 20, 1915.

Gen. W. A. Mann arrived Feb. 15 and was entertained by Col. and Mrs. McCoy. A reception was held at the Colonel's quarters for him, all the officers attending. The band serenaded the General. An impromptu dance was gotten up after the reception, sixteen of the young people going to the Witherill Hotel. Lieut. and Mrs. Butler chaperoned the crowd. Miss Berry Waller and Miss Winslow were the young ladies from Plattsburgh Barracks. Misses Buckley, Jerry, George, Sharron and Finn, from town, and Lieutenants Tarbutton, Potter, Corlett, Bull, Whitten, Paschall and Milliken. Dancing kept up until midnight.

Major and Mrs. W. P. Chamberlain issued invitations to all the officers and ladies to a reception on the afternoon of Feb. 16. Mrs. McCoy received with Mrs. Chamberlain. Mrs. Threlkeld and Mrs. Erwin served ice-cream. Mrs. DeLoffre poured coffee, Mrs. Darby punch, and Mrs. Butler tea. Many beautiful spring flowers were sent in to Mrs. Chamberlain. The 30th Infantry band discoursed sweet music throughout the afternoon. Among interesting heirlooms in their quarters is an historical old carved mahogany arm-chair, once owned by Mrs. Chamberlain's grandfather, Mr. Stanton, when Secretary of War under President Lincoln. Major and Mrs. Chamberlain have been entertaining informally every Sunday since the 30th Infantry arrived. Last Sunday Lieutenants Emmons and Milliken dined with them. This evening Major MacDonald, who is at the post for a few hours, takes supper with them.

Chaplain and Mrs. Londahl had Lieutenants Blyth and Miller to dinner on Tuesday. Capt. and Mrs. De Loffre had as guests to Sunday supper Capt. and Mrs. Erwin, Capt. and Mrs. Goodrich, Lieut. and Mrs. Howard and Lieut. and Mrs. Butler. Mrs. C. P. Watson, of Plattsburg, is visiting Chaplain and Mrs. H. A. Chouinard, of Texas City, formerly of the 5th Infantry. Mrs. Threlkeld gave a birthday dinner for the Major, Miss Berry Waller, Lieutenants Corlett and Reisinger being the guests.

Major and Mrs. Stevens and Miss Stevens are offering little informal musicales, which are giving much pleasure to music lovers. Capt. and Mrs. Grimes gave a dinner complimentary to Capt. and Mrs. Erwin. All the guests were of the old 30th and a jolly time they did have. The guests included Major and Mrs. Threlkeld, Capt. and Mrs. Goodrich, Lieut. and Mrs. Howard, Lieut. and Mrs. Butler and Capt. and Mrs. Carleton. The second tea dance took place on Wednesday at the Officers' Club. The dancing was in the mess hall. A big hockey tournament is in progress in Montreal. Four of our officers went to see it, leaving the post Saturday, to return Monday. They were Lieutenants Ord, Bull, Whitten and Milliken. Lieutenant Emmons left Saturday for Fort Porter, Buffalo, to take charge of the quartermaster's property until the new regiment arrives. Lieutenant Mitchell has arrived on the post.

Lieut. Paul C. Potter and Lieutenant Wyche attended the ice races which are taking place at the fair grounds. Lieutenants Ord and Milliken dined with Lieut. and Mrs. Luff on Thursday. Mrs. Luff is one of the recent brides of the 30th. At Mrs. Kellogg's tea in town, where Miss Stevens poured tea, Mrs. Chamberlain and Mrs. Van Horne were guests. Mrs. Conley is quite well again and Mrs. Reagan, while still ill, is much better. Miss Berry Waller and Lieutenant Ord were at a tea given by Mr. and Mrs. Rogers in town last Wednesday. Miss Pansy Painter entertained Miss Shedd, Lieutenants Ord and Milliken Friday at cards. Lieutenants Blyth and Corlett were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Rogers this week.

The 30th Infantry indoor athletic contest Saturday evening, Feb. 19, at the post gymnasium, opened with a musical program by the 30th Infantry band, which was followed by a wrestling match for the heavyweight championship of the regiment. Private Walsh, of Co. D, against Private Johnson, of Co. B, the latter winning. For the lightweight championship

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Private Ehms, of Co. A, was the victor. The most exciting event of the evening was the basketball game between the 30th and the Y.M.C.A., the score being 23 to 20, in favor of the 30th Infantry. Much credit is due Lieutenants Corlett and Sawyer for the successful meet. Dancing followed.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 16, 1915.

Med. Dir. and Mrs. George Pickrel had cards last evening for Admiral and Mrs. Frank E. Beatty, Naval Constr. and Mrs. Richard M. Watt, Surg. and Mrs. Herbert O. Shifert, Paymr. and Mrs. Ray Spear, P.A. Surg. and Mrs. George C. Rhoades, P.A. Surg. and Mrs. J. J. O'Malley, P.A. Surg. and Mrs. T. W. Reed, Mrs. R. Bland Williams, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. W. G. Briggs, Mrs. Louis Poillet, of Wyson, Pa.; Capt. and Mrs. Walter E. Noa, Lieut. and Mrs. Paul A. Capron, Mrs. E. R. Beadle, Misses Tuttle and Belle Heath.

Yesterday afternoon, in Building 16, the officers and their wives had a charming informal hop; the post band furnished the music and the guests were received by Mrs. Archibald H. Seales and Mrs. Walter E. Noa.

Mrs. J. Downing Smith had a card party Friday for Mesdames Beatty, Watt, Briggs, McAlpine, Hunter, Taylor, Pickrel, Breyer, Hope, Holliday and Miss Elizabeth Neely. Lieut. and Mrs. John C. Foster had dinner at the Chamberlin Saturday preceding the dance for their sister, Miss Evelyn Foster, of Burlington, N.J.; other guests were Misses Hope, Williams, Mitchell, Pickrell, Robertson, Green, Freeman, Masury, Lieuts. J. L. Underhill, A. H. Turnage, S. L. Howard, M. H. Kingman, H. D. MacLachlan, Alphonse de Carre, L. H. Miller, Keller E. Rockey and J. P. S. Norris. Mr. J. D. Smith entertained Saturday for Misses Rosalie Martin, Ethel Fitchett, Florence Nash, Jane Neely, Annie Foster, Dorothy Lindsay, Lucy Carney, Blanche Hill, Cecile Williams, Mesdames Rupertus Spaulding, Breyer, Mrs. Rupertus, Misses Rosalie Martin and Ethel Fitchett won the prizes.

Mrs. R. D. Spalding left Sunday for Philadelphia, where she will visit her brother and sister, Capt. and Mrs. Raymond Sullivan, and Key West, Fla., where she will be the guest of her mother, Mrs. F. C. Brown. Surg. Charles E. Riggs had dinner at the Country Club Saturday for Miss Russell, of Philadelphia, and Miss Virginia Groner, Ensign and Mrs. P. A. Stevens. Lieut. Robert A. Perkins, guest of his parents, Dr. and Mrs. R. S. Perkins, has returned to Fort Moultrie, S.C., en route for duty in Panama.

Admiral and Mrs. Frank E. Beatty had dinner Tuesday for Med. Dir. and Mrs. George Pickrel, Capt. and Mrs. Archibald H. Seales, Naval Constr. and Mrs. Richard M. Watt, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Willard G. Briggs and Surg. and Mrs. Herbert O. Shifert.

Mrs. Clifford Millard, who has been spending some time in St. Louis, has returned to her home, Westover avenue. Mrs. Percy K. Robottom, who has been spending the fall and winter in Norfolk, left this week for Washington, to be with her parents, Surg. and Mrs. Alexander Magruder; Ensign Robottom left with his boat Sunday for ports South. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Bruce had a dance at their home, Graydon avenue, Saturday evening for their guest, Miss Blossom Reed, of Washington; among the guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Leonard Sargent, Lieut. and Mrs. William F. Halsey, Mr. and Mrs. John F. Marshall, Jr., and Mrs. Harry N. Cootes. Miss Evelyn Foster, of Burlington, N.J., is the guest of her brother and sister-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. John C. Foster, Portsmouth.

PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 23, 1915.

Among the Navy people who attended the bal masque at Horticultural Hall Tuesday evening were Major Gen. and Mrs. George Barnett, U.S.M.C., Major and Mrs. Smedley D. Butler, Major and Mrs. Magill, Lieut. Comdrs. and Mrs. Nelson, Smythe, Hart, Dr. and Mrs. Hoyt, Capt. F. M. Wise, Dr. McDowell, Lieuts. H. E. Cook, F. A. Todd, D. C. Hanrahan, Pitt Scott, A. G. Sterling, Capt. Casey Morgan, Lieut. Randolph Coyle, Paymasters Pigman and Ball, Col. and Mrs. L. W. T. Waller, U.S.M.C., are entertaining Mrs. Randolph Dickens at their home in the navy yard.

Lieut. and Mrs. R. L. Shepard entertained the Monday Evening Bridge Club last evening. Playing: Naval Constr. and Mrs. Bisset, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Keyes, Lieut. and Mrs. Lutz, Paymr. and Mrs. Philbrick, Mr. and Mrs. Bushnell, Mr. and Mrs. Davis and Lieut. and Mrs. Barney. Mrs. Charles T. Blackburn gave a beautiful tea Tuesday for Miss Katherine Robinson, of Washington, D.C. Among those calling were Mesdames W. F. Cochrane, A. J. Chantry, Arthur Barney, Walter B. Decker, W. H. Bell, T. H. Winters, G. B. Landenberger, C. A. Lutz, R. L. Shepard, Court and Miss Rosasco, of Pensacola.

Mrs. A. B. Willis gave an informal lunch on Tuesday for Mrs. G. B. Landenberger, who is leaving Philadelphia Friday. Present: Mesdames Moody, Allen, Court, Christian and Landenberger. Capt. Nelson P. Vulte, U.S.M.C., sailed away on the Kansas, leaving his family quartered at 1932 Shunk street for the rest of the winter. Paymaster Goldsborough has been ordered to the South Carolina; Mrs. Goldsborough will spend the remainder of the winter on South Sixteenth street. Lieut. Comdr. George B. Landenberger, recently ordered to the Minnesota, has taken up his duties as first lieutenant on that ship, while Mrs. Landenberger and Mrs. Moody will spend some time at Atlantic City, N.J., eventually locating in Boston, Mass.

Mrs. Moody and Mrs. Landenberger were guests of honor at a delightful tea at the Bellevue on Saturday, given by Dr. and Mrs. Thomas. Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur Barney gave a delightful auction party and supper on the U.S.S. Illinois Friday for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Keyes, Mr. and Mrs. Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. Davis, Lieuts. and Mesdames Shepard, Blackburn, Lutz, Paymr. and Mrs. Philbrick, Captain Lyons, Lieutenants McCracken, Parsons, Mesdames Payne and Henry Porter, Mr. and Mrs. Hanna and Mr. and Mrs. Ohlhausen.

Comdr. and Mrs. Leiper and Miss Mary Leiper gave a delightful tea dance Monday in honor of Miss May Porter, of

New York; Miss Arabella Scott, Miss Angela Newbold and Mrs. Ellison Perot received. Mrs. W. F. Cochrane and little "Billy" Cochrane leave Thursday to visit Lieutenant Cochrane's mother at Annapolis. Capt. and Mrs. Lea, U.S.M.C., have taken over Lieutenant Cochrane's residence on South Twenty-first street. Major and Mrs. Low, U.S.M.C., are now occupying the former home of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. G. B. Landenberger, at 2506 South Garnet street. Lieut. and Mrs. Homer H. Norton, who have been visiting in Ohio, have returned and will be here permanently for two years.

Mrs. Fred C. Beisel is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. David Cunningham, West Philadelphia. Comdr. James P. Morton, from duty at the Naval Academy in the post-graduate department, has reported as commander of the Wisconsin, which is in reserve at League Island.

WASHINGTON NAVY YARD.

U.S. Navy Yard, Washington, D.C., Feb. 23, 1915.

Mrs. Eberle, wife of the commandant of the yard, entertained at a tea dance Saturday for her house guest, Miss Mildred North, of Providence, R.I. Miss North received with Mrs. Eberle and a number of the younger set of Washington assisted. Ensign E. D. Langworthy, U.S.N., of the U.S.S. Mayflower, has gone to New York for a brief visit. The Dolphin and Mayflower are both at their docks in the yard for the present. Miss Sophie Bispham, of Philadelphia, house guest of Miss Dorothy Mason, daughter of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Mason, is now with her grandmother, Mrs. Silas Casey, widow of Rear Admiral Casey, U.S.A. Miss Bispham has been extensively entertained here. Col. Charles H. Lauchheimer, U.S.M.C., has returned from a brief visit to relatives in Baltimore.

The Commandant of the Marine Corps and Mrs. George Barnett, who were in Philadelphia for the celebrated bal masque of Shrove Tuesday and were house guests of Mr. and Mrs. David Lewis, have returned to Headquarters U.S.M.C. The Army and Navy Club was the scene of a very brilliant gathering on Thursday for their weekly dinner dance. Major and Mrs. Tracy had as their dinner guests Major and Mrs. Duncan, Major and Mrs. Lyster, Capt. and Mrs. Jewett, Capt. and Mrs. Baldwin, Dr. and Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Duncan, Mrs. Johnston, Mrs. Summerlin, Miss Judge, Major Williams, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Preston. Others giving dinners were Colonel Richardson, Col. R. P. Davis, W. P. Evans, Col. C. H. Lauchheimer, U.S.M.C., Capt. H. S. Knapp, Captain Breckenridge, Captain Holcomb, Gen. W. L. Marshall, Major Hoffer, Captain Clarke, Lieutenant Kurtz, Pay Director Martin, Major Hartman, Major Lynch, Lieut. H. B. Clagett, General O'Connell.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

BEARD.—Born at Honolulu, H.T., Feb. 18, 1915, a son to the wife of Lieut. Louis A. Beard, 1st U.S. Field Art.

CLARK.—Born at New York city, Feb. 17, 1915, to the wife of Lieut. Robert W. Clark, jr., C.A.C., stationed at Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., a daughter, Nan Secor.

LORSHBOUGH.—Born at Boston, Mass., Feb. 20, 1915, to Lieut. and Mrs. Walter W. Lorchbough, U.S.N., a daughter, Elizabeth.

NIMITZ.—Born Feb. 17, 1915, to the wife of Lieut. C. W. Nimitz, U.S.N., a son, Chester William Nimitz, jr. Weight, seven pounds.

SMITH.—Born at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., Feb. 15, 1915, to the wife of 1st Lieut. Selwyn D. Smith, 10th U.S. Cav., a son.

TWYMAN.—Born at Fort Williams, Me., Feb. 18, 1915, to Engr. and Mrs. Joseph Twyman, C.A.C., a daughter, Ruth Celeste.

WICKLINE.—Born at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Feb. 18, 1915, to Capt. and Mrs. W. A. Wickline, Med. Corps, U.S.A., a daughter, Marian Elizabeth.

MARRIED.

CUDDY—WYLLIE.—At San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 20, 1915, Mr. W. R. Cuddy and Miss Louise D. Wyllie, sister of Major R. E. Wyllie, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A.

EATON—FISKE.—At Washington, D.C., Feb. 20, 1915, P.A. Surg. William E. Eaton, U.S.N., and Miss Fanny H. Fiske.

DIED.

ADAMSON.—Died at Brookline, Mass., Feb. 22, 1915, Chief Engr. Alfred Adamson, U.S.N., retired.

BARNEY.—Died at Kearney, Neb., Mr. Walter Warren Barney, father of Lieut. Arthur Barney, U.S.N.

BRIGGS.—Died at Washington, D.C., Feb. 23, 1915, Comdr. John S. Briggs, U.S.N., retired.

COLE.—Died at Toledo, Ohio, on Feb. 12, 1915, Mary Weeks Cole, mother of Lieut. Comdr. Cyrus W. Cole, U.S.N.

CUSTER.—Died at Monroe, Mich., Feb. 25, 1915, Mr. Nevin J. Custer, brother of the late Major Gen. George A. Custer, U.S.V., lieutenant colonel, 7th U.S. Cavalry.

DEARBORN.—Died Feb. 15, 1915, at Missoula, Mont., Allen R. Dearborn, half-brother of Major F. D. Webster, U.S. Inf.

ERWIN.—Died at Chapman, Kas., Feb. 19, 1915, Mrs. John Erwin, sr., wife of John Erwin, sr., who served as a first lieutenant in the latter part of the Civil War, and mother of Lieut. W. W. Erwin, 9th U.S. Cav., and Lieut. V. P. Erwin, 6th U.S. Field Art.

GRAHAME.—Died at New London, Conn., Feb. 22, 1915, Charlotte B. Grahame, widow of Capt. Hugh R. Grahame, U.S. R.C.S.

HARDING.—Died at Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 24, 1915, Capt. Arthur E. Harding, U.S.M.C.

HENRY.—Died at Coconut Grove, Fla., Feb. 17, 1915, James Buchanan Henry, father of Lieut. J. B. Henry, jr., 13th Cav., U.S.A., Naval Constr. Sidney M. Henry, U.S.N., and Surg. Reginald Buchanan Henry, U.S.N. Services at Annapolis Feb. 21.

JACKSON.—Died at Washington, D.C., Feb. 16, 1915, Mrs. Zuleima B. Jackson, widow of the late Major John J. Jackson, U.S.A.

LANGE.—Died at Annapolis, Md., Jan. 31, 1915, Augusta P. Lange, loving daughter of the late Charles and Mary Lange, a native of San Francisco, Cal.

LOGAN.—Died at Washington, D.C., Feb. 22, 1915, in the seventy-sixth year of her age, Odilia Logan, widow of the late Capt. William Logan, 7th Inf., U.S.A.

MARTHUR.—Died at Seattle, Wash., Jan. 26, 1915, Mr. John McArthur, father of Capt. J. C. McArthur, 10th U.S. Inf.

MOSES.—Died at her residence, 46 West Ninety-seventh street, New York city, Jan. 25, 1915, Mrs. Raphael J. Moses, mother of Lieut. Col. L. H. Moses, U.S.M.C.

THOMASON.—Died at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Feb. 25, 1915, Ada Iddings Thomason, wife of Capt. Henry D. Thomason, Med. Corps, U.S.A. Interment at Albion, Mich.

QUACKENBUSH.—Died at New York city, Feb. 17, 1915, Mr. Lambert Suydam Quackenbush, father of Mrs. Sam Van Leer, wife of Captain Van Leer, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A.

QUINN.—Died at Woodstock, Md., Feb. 23, 1915, Col. James B. Quinn, U.S.A., retired.

SANDS.—Died at Tolono, Ill., Feb. 22, 1915, Capt. James H. Sands, U.S.A., retired.

NATIONAL GUARD NEWS.

1ST FIELD ARTILLERY, N.Y.—COL. H. H. ROGERS.

Batteries B, E, F and D, of the 1st Field Artillery, N.G. N.Y., under command of Col. H. H. Rogers, were reviewed on the night of Feb. 25 in the armory by Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan. It was the first review of the battalion and practical drill exhibition the organization has given, and it made a highly creditable showing. The command is composed of a smart looking body of men, and under Colonel Rogers, assisted by an able corps of officers, the command is making commendable progress.

The armory, which has been undergoing repairs and alterations for a long time, is now in something like a proper condition, and will afford drill facilities which have previously been lacking.



Club Cocktails There is a vast difference between a mild degree of pleasure and a full degree of delight.

The difference between the guess-work cocktail—quite frequently palate-repelling mixture—and the smooth, mellow, pleasurable cocktail, is embodied in every bottle of CLUB COCKTAILS—unvarying, always the same choice liquors, always the same gratifying flavor.

Measured to the drop, aged in wood, blended of fine, matured liquors. Have you tried the Bronx and Dubonnet varieties?

G. F. HEUBLEIN & BRO.
Hartford New York London
Importers of the famous Brand's A-1 Sauce

dition, and will afford drill facilities which have previously been lacking.

General O'Ryan was accompanied by Col. N. B. Thurston, Lieut. Col. H. S. Sternberger, Lieut. Col. W. I. Taylor, Major F. M. Waterbury and Capt. E. Olmsted and A. Rivera, of his staff. The exercises were opened with a dismounted review of the four batteries, under command of Colonel Rogers, which was executed in handsome shape. There was a large turnout and Battery E, Captain Delaney, had almost double the number of men present of any other battery. The line was so long that it was formed as an L, with two batteries in its rear.

The Headquarters Detachment, under Captain Smith, gave an exhibition of communication by semaphore flag signaling and field telephone wires, the latter being laid from a reel cart, and wound at the conclusion of the exhibition, which was well done.

A squad of twelve men from Battery D, under Lieutenant Simpson, gave an exhibition of rough riding, in which excellent skill was shown, and this was followed by a standing gun drill by Battery F, under Lieutenant Lawes, and shelter tent pitching by Battery B, under Captain Mills. Both these exhibitions were very commendable.

The final military event was a spirited mounted drill by Battery E, under Captain Delaney, in which praiseworthy skill was demonstrated. There was a slight delay in the beginning of the exhibitions, but a little later events moved rapidly, so that by ten o'clock the program was concluded. A large audience was present, and frequently applauded. The special guests included Gen. McCoskey Butler, Lieut. Col. F. Hines, Majors Corbett and Berry, Lieut. J. L. Kinkaid, Lieut. B. G. Wager, N.G.N.Y., and Lieut. D. Olmstead, U.S.A. Those present declared the first review a great success, and General O'Ryan was pleased with the work of the evening. Other reviews will be held later.

13TH N.Y.—COL. N. B. THURSTON.

Naval Militia night was celebrated by the 13th Coast Artillery command, N.G.N.Y., Col. N. B. Thurston commanding, by a review at the armory by Commo. Robert P. Forshaw, commanding the Naval Militia of New York. It was refreshing to witness the promptness with which the different events on the military program were carried out, and without an instant's delay as fast as one unit performed its allotted function another succeeded it on the drill floor. Colonel Thurston has installed a snap and promptness in the organization, in marked contrast to the draggy functions of old, which rarely ended until nearly midnight.

The program consisted of a regimental review by Commodore Forshaw, with Colonel Thurston in command, the regiment being equalized into twelve companies of twenty files, the battalion commanders being Majors Sydney Grant, G. H. Kemp and B. H. Pendry. This ceremony was finely executed, as was evening parade by the 3d Fire Command, under Major George H. Kemp. Next followed a battalion drill in close order movements by the 1st Fire Command, under Major Pendry. This drill was not as good as the one given at the previous review.

The Artillery practice with the eight-inch gun, manned by the 7th Company, Capt. C. A. Clifton, was splendid; every shot fired hit the target almost in the center. It was the best shooting ever accomplished in the armory. Commodore Forshaw was accompanied by these members of his staff: Comdr. A. B. Fry, Lieut. Comdrs. H. W. York, J. C. MacEvitt, L. M. Josephal, W. L. Sawyer, Eckford de Kay and Lieut. W. L. Mallon. A number of other officers from the Naval Militia were also present, including Comdr. C. L. Poor and Lieut. Comdr. W. B. Wait, 1st Battalion, and Comdr. C. O. Brinkerhoff, 2d Battalion. Other special guests present included Brig. Gen. W. H. Morris and Major E. M. Waterbury, N.G.N.Y. The entertainment committee of the regiment consisted of Major Sydney Grant, Capt. R. P. Orr, A. C. B. McNevin and J. D. Jennings and Lieut. C. A. Bodin.

Col. George A. Wingate, commanding the 2d Regiment of Field Artillery, N.G.N.Y., has arranged for two regimental reviews of his command. The battalion in Brooklyn is to unite in a review with the battalion of the regiment in the Bronx in March, and the Bronx battalion is to visit Brooklyn for a similar ceremony.

Capt. Alexander M. Bremer, 8th Coast Art. command, John E. Matthews, of the 9th, and Clarence A. Clifton, of the 13th, all N.G.N.Y., have been authorized to attend the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Va., for a month in August. They will receive the Army rate of pay and will be provided with transportation and quarters.

At his own request Lieut. Col. Otto Wahrmond, Texas Nat. Guard, has been transferred to the retired list. "Lieutenant Colonel Wahrmond," says Adjutant General Hutchings, "served on the personal staff of three governors and his services in this capacity have met the commendation of his successive commanders-in-chief and his services in the Legislature of Texas have proved of value to the Texas National Guard." His military record is as follows: Lieutenant colonel and aide-de-camp to Governor Sayers, July 18, 1901, to Jan. 20, 1903; lieutenant colonel and aide-de-camp to Governor Lanham, Jan. 20, 1903; reappointed July 15, 1905, and served to Jan. 15, 1907; lieutenant colonel and aide-de-camp to Governor Colquitt, Feb. 25, 1911; reappointed Jan. 21, 1913, and served to date. Colonel Wahrmond had the honor of being a member of the state Legislature for four consecutive terms, having been elected to the thirty-first, thirty-second, thirty-third and the present thirty-fourth session, and a further honor was conferred at every session by electing him chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs.

Connecticut qualified at outdoor ranges in 1914 in the Militia course, 95 expert riflemen, 42 sharpshooters and 93

(Continued on page 830.)

COME ON OVER!

THE RIDING'S FINE!

We seem to be in the very unique and delightful position of having our advertising done for us, gratis, in this and other Service papers. I do hope the appropriation is a large one, because the *result* is **GREAT**.

Of course, you have seen these literary efforts, and each of you has smiled when it dawned upon you that somebody has been forced, by the public press, the investigation into the unpreparedness of the submarines, and by the reports on the several submarines which misbehaved and became chlorine factories on a large scale, to admit that an open cell type of battery, made, recommended and sold by them for years and for use in submarines, was really not so very good, because of "loose assembly, etc.," and dangerous, because of chlorine arising "when the plates and the sea water come in contact."

That's old news to us. Lieuts. F. V. McNair, T. G. Ellyson, A. G. Miles and L. P. Warren, then submarine boat commanders, made a special trip to the Laboratory, at their own expense, to tell Mr. Edison all about this in July, 1910, and that's why he started in to get the boys out of their trouble.

However, the "ad" doesn't tell us if you hermetically seal a charged lead battery, and submerge it in sea water, that chlorine will be liberated from the sea water in volume, by electrolysis, the terminals of the battery being inert electrodes.

There are quite a number of submarines that have for several years been equipped with individually ventilated unit cells of a very good make; but maybe the news hasn't reached Quakerdom as yet. Seems to me I heard something about quite a healthy explosion being caused by the conducting of the flame from one pyrotechnic cell to practically all the cells on that ventilating duct. Some fuse effect!

Then there was something whispered over the wireless about "won't you please send a tug to tow us to the Navy Yard, because one of our tanks of individually ventilated cells has had a Baptist baptism of sea water and now we are a chlorine factory?" Electrolysis was the chief producer, but the water got in, because the cells came out later.

It's a strange thing what real competition and honest to GAUD handwriting on the wall will do.

About 1804, the manufacturers of tallow candles were very much disturbed by the commercial production and distribution of illuminating gas.

Then, in turn, the Gas people threw about forty fits and stepped into them when the poor little "dangerous" incandescent lamp butted in. Speaking of VILIFICATION: Each of these worthy gentlemen sat up nights inventing new vocabularies of epithets to apply to our "Old Man," until finally each of them could "cuss" him for fifteen minutes, never repeat once, and not infringe on anyone's else vocabulary. So they started in to put it all into print—free advertising—and succeeded admirably!

There is a very innocent looking battery testing platform at the New York Navy Yard. It "rolls, rolls, pitches and rolls," from 15 to 45 degrees each side of horizontal, day in and day out. For about ten minutes per day, at the end of each roll, it brings up against a log of wood, by way of variety. Perfect simulation of the performance of a submarine when on the surface in a seaway, or when hit by the swell from a passing steamer when made fast to tender or dock.

Last June, the Navy Department must have become weary of purchasing seasick batteries for submarines, because they built this platform and sent out invitations to the manufacturers of submarine batteries, asking that they send over a few of their children for a nice seagoing ride. We have all seen how some children act when on a deck that "rolls, rolls, pitches and rolls."

We dressed three of our young rough-necks in rompers, and sent them over. They had just passed their final examinations, and felt very proud of the distinction.

They took their places on the platform and waited. No playmates showed up. More invitations were sent out. Still no playmates, but several negative answers to the r. s. v. p., I suppose.

Then that husky new platform got impatient to show what it could do to those Orange Triplets, and the game started.

Each cell was rated at 2880 ampere hours, submarine service. After seven months of the "seagoing" ride, and after more than 350 cycles of charge and discharge, at varying rates, had been logged off, each cell showed 3600 ampere hours' capacity. The test is still on, and the cells are getting so full of enthusiasm and ozone, they don't seem to ever want to come away from there.

Reminds me of some 300 ampere hour cells we sent to the New York Yard for test, in August, 1910. After putting them through 1200 cycles of charge and discharge, with no signs of fatigue other than on the part of the "testers," they set the cells aside two years ago. Disgustingly healthy yet.

I have been reading some of these free ads. Seems to me if I started in to "knock" anything, I would at least find out how it is made. For instance, our Submarine Cell steel containers are covered with a pure rubber—not hard rubber—envelope, vulcanized to the steel, and showing no deflection on insulation test when placed in a 21% solution of potash for five days.

Speaking of capacity: I've just finished figuring out an Edison Battery equipment for a submarine

boat that vibrates so much, when under way or charging the battery, they don't seem to be able to keep a lead battery in her for very long periods, aside from the habit her acid has of chewing up the plates of her main ballast tank. When the first battery was new, it had a capacity, I am told, of 644 kilowatt hours at the three-hour, and 450 kilowatt hours at the one-hour rate of discharge. It weighed, with the lead and wood lining of battery tank, about 132,000 pounds. We propose to install an Edison Battery which will have a capacity of 1060 kilowatt hours when discharged at her motors' three-hour rate, and of 525 kilowatt hours when discharged at her motors' one-hour rate. Our battery will weigh complete only 120,000 pounds, thus leaving 12,000 pounds available for lead ballast where it will do the most good—on or near the keelson.

But wait. Let's see how much other people don't know about the Edison Battery subject, and then I'll tell you about it, to the best of my humble ability. I'm handicapped horribly by not being an advertising expert, but just an ordinary engineer.

Meanwhile, we are going right ahead with the manufacture of the Edison Battery for the only submarine boat this Navy has ever undertaken to build at any Navy Yard. The Navy Department is, of course, anxious for this boat to be a failure, to have a battery that will "blow up," cook them alive, and do the various other unbatterylke stunts of the Oracle's prediction. You see, there is no one in the Navy Department that knows anything at all about lead batteries, notwithstanding the fact that many of you have lived with, over and oftentimes IN them for the past ten years. But perhaps familiarity breeds contempt, as was evident from the testimony about lead batteries given before the Congressional Investigation of the Unpreparedness of the Submarines, in December, 1914. Very interesting reading, if you haven't seen it.

Incidentally, we did make 420 submarine type cells for some floating cranes for the Navy, about two years ago. The officer in charge of one of them wrote for instructions for taking care of the battery, about a month ago. Had never seen any instructions, but that hasn't made any difference in the satisfactory performance of the battery.

I'm sure the submarine boys are enthusiastic about the healthfulness of sulphuric acid vapor. I'd like to put a hundred cells of lead battery into one compartment, a hundred of Edison into another, and seal each compartment. Then put the two batteries on charge for twelve hours. I'll stay in the Edison compartment, if anyone else will stay in the lead; the man who comes out first to donate \$10,000 to an Old Lady's Home and live in it for a year.

Mr. Edison did not ask ANY NAVY and he did not ask THE PUBLIC to do his experimenting for him, and especially did not ask them to pay him for the privilege of experimenting for him. That's why it has taken so long to produce the Edison submarine cell for commercial sale.

After all, the be-sure-you-are-right-and-then-go-ahead policy is the best in the long run. Beats, all hollow, the policy of having to stop, acknowledge the coin, and start all over again; because now, when

MR. EDISON GUARANTEES

his Submarine Type Cell will perform **electrically** and **mechanically** more satisfactorily than any other existing battery, and will be capable of developing its **FULL RATED CAPACITY** at the end of **FIVE YEARS** of **SUBMARINE BOAT SERVICE**, irrespective of the number of charges and discharges it will have had during that time, **PEOPLE BELIEVE HIM**.

Respectfully,

MILLER REESE HUTCHISON, E.E., Ph.D.

Chief Engineer to and Personal Representative of Thomas A. Edison

P. S.—Our children on that sea-going platform are getting mighty lonesome for playmates. Lots of room on that platform.

N. B.—Did somebody say, "You'll find the most clubs under the tree that bears the best apples?"

P. S. N. B.—Our children on that platform say, "Come on over. The riding's fine, and the husky bumps against that pine log keep away the Brooklyn Ennui."

ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

HOTEL
CLARK

Quickly and easily accessible to all attractions. Courteous service. 555 rooms with bath. Special rates to Army and Navy men. Grill in connection. You will find it to your advantage to stay at Hotel Clark.

Hill St. near 4th

F. M. DIMMICK, Lessee and Manager

(Continued from page 828.)

marksmen. The total number firing was 581. To these figures must be added the qualifications of the Coast Artillery Corps, in Special Course A, of 41 marksmen out of 601 shooting. The following organizations are mentioned as winners of the national trophies: Co. F, 2d Infantry, qualifying 59 men as marksmen or better, first honors; Troop B, Cavalry, qualifying 43 men as marksmen or better, second honors; 1st Separate Company, Infantry, qualifying 43 men as marksmen or better, third honors, attaining a lower figure of merit than Troop B, Cavalry.

M. J. Mahoney, late sergeant of Troop E, 3d U.S. Cavalry, feels very much elated over the receipt of a check and letter of thanks from his employers, Daniel O'Connell's Sons, of Holyoke, Mass. The check was in appreciation for his watchfulness which was instrumental in preventing what might have been a great conflagration in the vicinity of the Springfield Armory, as it is in a congested district.

The nineteenth annual ball of the Grand Rapids battalion, 2d Infantry, Michigan Nat. Guard, Major E. R. Steward, held Feb. 22, was one of the grandest successes in the history of the battalion. Brig. Gen. John P. Kirk was guest of honor. A series of "Saturday Nighters" are being held, which have proved very attractive. Professional talent is secured.

8TH N.Y.—COL. ELMORE F. AUSTIN.

Washington's Birthday was celebrated by the 8th N.Y., under command of Col. Elmore F. Austin, by a review in field service uniform in the armory in the evening by Major Gen. Francis V. Greene, U.S.V., a distinguished soldier and a graduate of the U.S.M.A. Colonel Austin was inspector of rifle practice in the 71st N.G.N.Y. when General Greene was its colonel before the war with Spain.

In the ceremonies of the evening the regiment paraded the largest number of men it ever had in the armory, and it was undoubtedly the best showing generally it has ever made in the armory. Taken as a whole it was really a fine display, and the ranks were filled with a good looking and serviceable body of men. The ten companies averaged from twenty to twenty-eight files front, parading in three battalions, the commanders of whom were Majors Ames, Wilson and Loeser. General Greene had a staff composed of Major Schuyler Schieffelin, who served as an aid to the General in the capture of Manila; Major W. S. Beckman, 71st N.Y., and Major F. L. V. Hoppin, A.G., 1st Brigade, N.Y. In the review in line of masses, owing to the large turnout, the 3d Battalion had to form on the flank, and in the evening parade the line made a complete square, with the band inside of it.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies of the evening General Greene made a public address to the regiment, in which he complimented it upon its workmanlike appearance and told them that the only reason they were not up to the standard of the Regular Army was because they have to work every day and support families and that the only time they had for soldiering was in recreation hours. The General also stated that he was confident that within less than six months' time, if the regiment had nothing else to do, it would not fear comparison with the best of the Coast Artillery in the Regular Army. General Greene stated that he had served twenty years in the Army and ten years in the National Guard, and he believed, he said, that there were few officers who had had this double experience, and it enabled him to see the question of the efficiency of the National Guard from two standpoints. The General went on to point out the difference between the Regular officers and men who draw their pay checks regularly working for Uncle Sam and the National Guardsmen working for a living and doing soldiering besides. The General went on record as being against the Federal pay for the National Guard, and if it were done, he fears, the result would be to destroy its esprit de corps and attract men who cannot earn a living otherwise and who would merely join the Guard for the money there was in it. General Greene went on to point out the difficulties the National Guard Coast Artillery have to contend with in the matter of their instruction and the praise the officers and men deserve in executing their duties solely from esprit de corps. He also stated that in his opinion the Coast Artillery companies are the most useful branch of the National Guard and dwelt on the important role the men of the Coast Artillery branch would play in case of an attempted invasion in view of the very small that the Coast Artillery companies were far below the needed strength, and urged every company to have a roll at least above the minimum strength and nearer to the maximum than to the minimum.

General Greene presented a handsome bronze trophy to the regiment to be awarded for the best recruiting among the companies, and said that he hopes in two or three years hence that Colonel Austin will again invite him to review, and that he will then find every one of the companies as strong as a bull, which the trophy represents, and equally ready for business.

Among the special guests were Lieut. Col. F. H. Hines, Lieut. Col. J. J. Byrne and Capt. C. F. True, N.G.N.Y., Capt. Harry Watson and Capt. Dan T. Moore, U.S.A.

The 32d Company, Capt. F. C. Schuster, was awarded the Ridabock Trophy for the best attendance at outdoor rifle practice for 1914, and with the Officers' Trophy for the highest general figure of merit in outdoor rifle practice, 1914.

74TH INFANTRY, N.G.N.Y.—COL. C. J. WOLF.

A review was tendered Governor David I. Walsh, of Massachusetts, on Saturday, Feb. 13, 1915, by the 74th Infantry, N.G.N.Y. The 1st Battalion, 29th U.S. Infantry, and the 3d Division, 3d Battalion, N.M.N.Y., were invited to participate. It was an exceptionally successful event.

The Governor was met at the station by Col. Charles J. Wolf, Lieut. Col. Howard L. Beck, Capt. A. R. Robertson, Capt. W. F. Gibson and Lieut. E. G. Ziegler, of the 74th, Major H. H. Bandholtz, of the 29th U.S., and Lieutenant Harris, of the Naval Militia, and was escorted to the Buffalo Club by the Mounted Orderlies of the 74th Infantry, under Captain Bagnall and Lieutenant Kaffenberger.

The review, under Colonel Fox, was started promptly at 8:30 p.m. the battalion from the 29th U.S. Infantry, under Major H. H. Bandholtz, having the right of the line and parading sixteen files front, the 74th N.Y. being equalized by Capt. A. R. Robertson, the regimental adjutant, and parading sixteen files front in the 1st and 2d Battalions and twenty files in the 3d. The 3d Naval Battalion, which was also in the line, was under command of Comdr. E. N. Walbridge.

After the review the floor was given over to the 29th U.S.

Infantry and the bayonet exercise and Butt's Manual were given, followed by the ceremony of evening parade. The work of the Regulars was watched with much interest and enthusiasm by the audience and by the men of the 74th. The 3d Naval Division, 3d Battalion, then gave a short artillery exhibition and were followed by the 2d Battalion of the 74th, under Major W. R. Pooley. This battalion, which had changed into field service uniform and carried full field equipment, gave a snappy drill in close and extended order. Among those present were Capt. W. E. Welsh, 30th U.S. Inf. Comd., E. N. Walbridge, 3d Battalion, N.M.N.Y., and several officers from Fort Niagara.

23D N.Y.—COL. FRANK H. NORTON.

One of the best displays the 23d Regiment, N.G.N.Y., has made was that incident to the review by Governor Whitman in the armory on the night of Feb. 20. In the review and regimental drill, under Colonel Norton, and in the evening parade, under Lieutenant Colonel Wells, the command made a fine showing, and fully merited the praise the Governor gave the officers before his departure from the armory.

In making his remarks to the officers Governor Whitman, aside from the humor interspersed in them, also took a serious turn and stated that citizens generally should do everything possible to help along the Guard and encourage enlistments. He pointed out that it was the strong arm of the state in support of the law, and also said that the National Guard should in no sense be considered a part of the Regular Army. It is first and foremost a state force, is the open opinion of Governor Whitman, which is one the Army and Navy Journal has held for many years, as have also many well posted officers, who can speak without bias. The remarks of Mr. Whitman were listened to with great interest and his views, we believe, will be generally upheld.

The regiment was promptly equalized by Capt. C. H. Newman, the regimental adjutant, into twelve commands of sixteen files, in addition to the hospital detachment and the mounted scouts. The battalion formations and the regimental formation in line of masses were excellent, and in its distinctive grey uniform, with white trousers, the regiment already formed, when the Governor entered the drill hall, made a fine appearance. There was standing room only in the armory, so large was the audience, and Mr. Whitman was greeted with the heartiest applause. He was accompanied by General Stotesbury and Major Moore, of his personal staff, and the usual array of detailed aids. Other special guests present included Brig. Gen. W. H. Morris, Col. John H. Foote, Major George H. Kemp, Brig. Gen. W. H. Barthman, Brig. Gen. A. L. Kline, Lieut. Col. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Major W. H. Latson, Brig. Gen. H. De W. Hamilton, Capt. M. G. Stockbridge and Lieut. H. L. Stockbridge, all N.G.N.Y.; Major F. H. E. Ebstein, U.S.A., retired, and Mr. Hudson Maxim.

Following the review, which was an impressive ceremony, Colonel Norton put the regiment through a short drill in close order, which was executed in fine shape, winning well deserved applause. The battalion commanders during the evening were Majors Blanton, Cooke and Dawson. After the evening parade, which was another fine exhibition, the regiment was dismissed and there was dancing for members and guests. In executing order arms the butts of the rifles were grounded far too heavily for the good of the piece, a proceeding that should receive attention in the future.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

NATIONAL AIR.—Congress has never made "The Star-Spangled Banner" legally the national anthem of our country, nor have the people of the country ever spontaneously chosen it as our national anthem, but there has never been any question that the sentiment surrounding the air has influenced a great majority to prefer it as the national anthem, and it is so recognized by all citizens and officials of the United States, who rise when it is played. Rules were promulgated many years ago by the Army and Navy Departments, making it the national anthem as far as the organizations of the Army and Navy are concerned. One of the latest bills introduced in Congress is: "S.J. Res. 240.—Whereas at a meeting of the National Daughters of the American Revolution held in Washington, D.C., on April 25, 1914, resolutions were passed requesting Congress to adopt 'The Star-Spangled Banner,' a poem written by Francis Scott Key and set to music by Samuel Arnold, as a national anthem; Therefore be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That 'The Star-Spangled Banner,' words of Francis Scott Key and music by Samuel Arnold, be, and hereby is, adopted and declared to be the national anthem."

E. L. W.—There are some details as to your questions about gunnery in the Navy ships that are more or less confidential and therefore cannot be answered. In general it can be said that vessels are provided with instruments for range finding and the guns with specially selected sights. Guns are fired at will, in succession or simultaneously, as deemed best, after the range is given. Guns are fired as soon as the sight bears on the object. Guns are fired and loaded as quickly as possible, and as many of them brought to bear on the enemy as possible in order to smother him with fire and knock him out. Fire and hit as quick as you can is the game. The best time to fire is when the ship is steady, but if the vessel is rolling it is considered best to fire when the ship just begins rolling toward the enemy and, if practicable, when the ship is on top of the wave.

J. L. B. asks: When a soldier makes application to the adjutant general to be placed on the reserve after three years of active service does he receive clothing allowance and him in money at the time he is placed on reserve and transportation to place of enlistment? Answer: His accounts are closed to date and he receives transportation and subsistence to place of enlistment.

FORT MYER NOTES.

Fort Myer, Va., Feb. 14, 1915.

An unusual gathering of horsemen will take place March 6 at a dinner at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, Philadelphia, for the purpose of promoting hunting, steeplechasing and horse shows and for the breeding and development of horses in general. The officers of Fort Myer have been invited to attend and several are expecting to do so. A plan is under consideration which would provide for instruction in horsemanship to the National Guard officers by a Cavalry officer of the post. As the organization of the District National Guard makes a provision for the formation of a Cavalry troop, many of the officers have signified their intention of taking the course.

Lieut. R. C. Burleson has left for Texas, where he will spend an extensive leave, joining Mrs. Burleson, who has been spending the winter with her mother in El Paso. Lieuts. F. W. Honeycutt and H. C. Vanderveer have gone to Fort Sill, where they will take the course at the School of Fire. Mrs. Honeycutt accompanied her husband, but Mrs. Vanderveer will remain here. All the officers and their families at Fort Myer will remain here. Lieut. E. P. Parker and Miss Hannah Matthews and the reception following the evening of Feb. 2. Lieut. and Mrs. Homer M. Groninger have as their guests Mrs. and Miss Pomeroy, of Fort Royal, Pa., mother and sister of Mrs. Groninger. Mrs. C. N. Jones entertained at luncheon on Wednesday, followed by a musicale. The officers and ladies of the Artillery presented Lieut. and Mrs. E. P. Parker with a splendid Bokhara rug as a wedding gift, following their usual custom. Mrs. E. A. Sturges entertained at bridge on Monday, followed by tea, to which several additional guests were invited.

The bachelor officers of the post entertained Sunday morning at a jolly riding party, after which a buffet luncheon was served in the blue room of the club, Lieut. and Mrs. H. C. Vanderveer chaperoning. Capt. and Mrs. F. H. Gallup gave a tin shower for Lieut. and Mrs. E. P. Parker. Dancing was enjoyed. Lieut. John Millikin lectured Feb. 2 to the post-graduate class on the operations in the Eastern theater of war since the beginning of hostilities. His lecture was much enjoyed by the ladies of the post, who were present by special



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invitation. Five reels of pictures taken in the war zones were shown by courtesy of Mr. Smith, of the Y.M.C.A.

Miss Flora Bewick has returned from a visit to New York and Lenox, Mass. Miss Simpson is the guest of her brother, Lieut. Bethel W. Simpson. Mrs. Simpson is still in Asheville, N.C., recuperating from her serious illness of the winter. The Red Men's Glee Club entertained at the Tuesday night concert this week, their program consisting of several choruses, solos, sketches and specialties.

Mrs. F. H. Gallup received at the regular Friday tea-dance in the Administration Building following the drill. Assisting were Mrs. E. T. Donnelly, Mrs. Clemens W. McMillan and Mrs. C. N. Jones. Lieut. A. L. James, by special request, rendered two delightful numbers at the concert given Feb. 9. Many post people attended the dance Feb. 10 given by the Misses Scriven, daughters of Gen. G. P. Scriven. Lieut. and Mrs. E. P. Parker are at home in the quarters formerly occupied by Dr. and Mrs. C. C. Hillman.

Although there was a cotillion, a dance at the University Club and the usual Thursday night dance at the Army and Navy Club Feb. 11, the Fort Myer hop on the same date proved as popular as ever. The hall, under supervision of Lieut. Philip L. Thurber, had been very attractively decorated with flags, palms and cut flowers. Supper was served at quartet tables lighted by yellow-shaded tapers and centered by crystal vases filled with spring blossoms. Receiving were Mrs. Hugh L. Scott, Mrs. C. T. Menoher, Mrs. W. J. Glasgow, Mrs. F. H. Gallup and Mrs. E. P. Parker, presentations being made by Capt. F. H. Gallup.

At the tea-dance Feb. 12 Mrs. E. P. Donnelly was hostess. Mrs. W. J. Glasgow and Mrs. C. T. Menoher assisted at the tea table. Mrs. Wilder, of Honolulu, guest of Mrs. E. A. Sturges, was the motif for a delightful Sunday supper given by her hostess this week. The bachelors entertained Feb. 16 at a riding party in the post riding hall, followed by supper and dancing at the club. Lieut. and Mrs. E. P. Parker chaperoned the party. Mr. and Mrs. Brister are the guests of Capt. and Mrs. E. T. Donnelly.

A special riding hall drill was given Tuesday morning for the Japanese admiral, Baron Dewa. At the riding hall drill Feb. 13 the jumping contest was participated in by officers of the post. Lieut. John Millikin, on Daisy, took first, Lieut. P. D. Carlisle on horse second, and the horse ridden by Lieut. St. J. Greble third. Services to commemorate the seventeenth anniversary of the destruction of the battleship Maine were held in the post riding hall Feb. 15. It had been planned to have the services in Arlington, under the Maine's mast, but owing to the inclement weather the hundreds of people were accommodated in the hall.

Gen. and Mrs. Hugh L. Scott entertained at dinner Saturday for Dr. and Mrs. Hodges, Capt. and Mrs. E. A. Sturges, Miss Michie, Miss Hale, Capt. M. E. Locke, Lieut. V. M. Whiteside and Lieut. L. G. Heffernan. The post has two more new cars; Lieut. J. G. Winter has an Overland and Dr. G. E. Griffin a Ford. Col. W. E. Wilder entertained in his quarters for the Japanese admiral, Baron Dewa, after the special drill Tuesday. Colonel Wilder also entertained at a beautiful luncheon on Friday before the regular drill.

Gen. and Mrs. Hugh L. Scott had as dinner guests Tuesday Col. and Mrs. C. T. Menoher, Col. and Mrs. E. L. Michie, Dr. and Mrs. Hodges, Mrs. Meriman, Mrs. Johnson, Major D. F. Duval and Mr. Miles. Mrs. C. W. McMillan was hostess at the tea-dance Feb. 19. Assisting at the prettily appointed tea table were Mrs. C. R. Day and Mrs. F. H. Gallup. Major D. F. Duval has gone to Worcester, Mass., as a member of an Army board and will be away about ten days. The Cavalry polo team is practicing every day now for a game which they have scheduled in Asheville, N.C., next month.

SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

San Diego, Cal., Feb. 16, 1915.

Brig. Gen. Lorenzo W. Cooke, U.S.A., retired, died at his home in this city Feb. 15, after an illness of five weeks, in his sixty-eighth year. He is survived by his wife and one son, L. L. Cooke.

The San Diego Chapter of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion held its twenty-fourth annual banquet at the U. S. Grant Hotel Saturday evening. Major William R. Maize, U.S.A., retired, presided, and speeches were made by Capt. R. P. Rifenberck, jr., military aid to President G. A. Davidson, of the Panama-California Exposition; Rear Admiral Uriel Sebree, U.S.N., retired; Col. R. V. Dodge, N.G.C., retired; Capt. Thomas A. Davis, of the San Diego Army and Navy Academy, U. S. Grant, jr., and others.

PUGET SOUND.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., Feb. 13, 1915.

Mrs. Atkins, wife of Lieut. A. K. Atkins, spent Saturday in Seattle, attending a meeting of graduates of Wellesley College. Mrs. E. D. Stanley attended a meeting of the Alumnae Association of the Pi Beta Phi Sorority, at the home of Mrs. Schram, in Seattle, Saturday. Mrs. Stanley is a graduate of the University of Nebraska. Mrs. J. W. Backus was hostess to the Sewing Club, at her home in Bremerton, Thursday. The guests laid aside their sewing for that day and joined in games in keeping with the Valentine season. Mr. Tom Andrews, of Seattle, will be the week-end guest of Mrs. Harriet Brown and Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. H. N. Jensen. Comdr. and Mrs. Blamer are enjoying a visit from the Commander's brother, Mr. George Blamer, from Independence, Iowa, who, with his wife, is touring the coast. A family dinner was given last evening at the home of Lieut. and Mrs. J. C. Fegan. Covers were laid for Comdr. and Mrs. Blamer, Mr. and Mrs. George Blamer and the host and hostess.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Crosby, of Seattle, are spending the week-end with Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Backus. Mrs. Sam C.

Loomis, Mrs. Z. E. Briggs and Mrs. W. S. Hoen have left for San Francisco, to make their homes in the South during the absence of the Colorado in Mexican waters. Mrs. L. M. Stewart accompanied her sister to California, where she will spend the spring months with relatives. As a farewell to Surg. and Mrs. W. S. Hoen, Dr. and Mrs. Harry Johnson entertained at dinner Saturday for Surg. and Mrs. Hoen, Paymr. and Mrs. J. P. Helm and Mrs. Brown.

The Spanish fiesta, given by Mrs. Harriet Brown last Tuesday in honor of Mrs. Senni, of Honolulu, was a most original and delightful affair. The invitations were in Spanish, printed on red paper, and forbade entrance to the home of the hostess unless the bearer wore the costume of Spain. Knee breeches, scarlet sashes and wide sombreros were accordingly worn by the gentlemen. Mrs. L. H. Lacey wore a white satin gown, heavily embroidered in gold with a mantilla of black lace; Mrs. G. B. Bradshaw, black satin with white lace mantilla; Mrs. Brown, native costume; Mrs. Larimer, gray-spangled satin with white mantilla; Mrs. Senni, native costume of red and yellow; Mrs. Jensen, red and white striped skirt, striped shawl, fruit basket on head. The officers represented various Spanish characters. Spanish dishes were served. Spanish songs and dances were introduced.

In celebration of the birthdays of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. H. N. Jensen and Mrs. L. H. Lacey, whose birthdays all come within the month of February, a dinner was given at the Jensen home Friday. As a farewell to Mrs. Z. E. Briggs and Mrs. L. M. Stewart, Mrs. M. A. Shearer gave a luncheon Monday, entertaining Mesdames Hirschinger, Almy and Perkins. Lieut. and Mrs. Shearer had dinner Tuesday for Capt. and Mrs. Hirschinger and Lieut. and Mrs. Stiles. Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Backus had dinner Saturday complimentary to Med. Dir. and Mrs. Wentworth, and Dr. and Mrs. C. Benson Wood, of Seattle.

Mrs. A. R. Wentworth entertained at bridge Wednesday for Mesdames Earl Shipp, J. H. Blackburn and J. W. Backus. Naval Constr. C. W. Fisher has returned from a ten days' trip to Mare Island. Comdr. J. B. Brady remained for a visit to San Francisco. Mrs. Brady left Saturday to join and be present at the opening of the Exposition. Mrs. G. A. Alexander entertained at bridge Monday for Mesdames Curl, O'Leary, Loomis, Thomas, Shearer, Hirschinger, Stanley and Almy. Mrs. G. B. Bradshaw joined at tea. Lieut. and Mrs. G. A. Alexander had dinner Thursday for Med. Dir. and Mrs. Wentworth, Dr. and Mrs. Hull and Dr. and Mrs. Backus.

Master Kirk Jones, little son of Dr. and Mrs. E. L. Jones, is ill with typhoid fever. As this disease is practically unknown in Washington, and especially on Puget Sound, an investigation will be made of all sanitary conditions in the locality, as well as an analysis of the drinking water. The infant daughter of Paymr. and Mrs. E. D. Stanley is a victim of the measles, but is able to run about the house. The infant daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. J. S. McCain is very ill in Bremerton Hospital.

The Navy collier Hector and torpedoboot Goldsborough left drydock Wednesday. The collier's deck was strengthened to receive the weight of the submarines A-3 and A-5, which will be taken on deck early next week for transport to the Philippines. The torpedoboot Goldsborough will leave this week for Tacoma, to again assume her duties as training ship to the Naval Militia. After repairs lasting many months the gunboat Vicksburg left for Seattle Thursday, to again become training ship for the Seattle branch of the state Naval Militia.

FORT CASEY NOTES.

Fort Casey, Wash., Feb. 18, 1914.

Major and Mrs. Morgan have arrived and are occupying the quarters vacated by Col. and Mrs. Hayden. Major Bartlett, of Fort Worden, had dinner with Capt. and Mrs. Heysinger Saturday. Mrs. Schrader entertained in honor of Lieutenant Schrader's birthday Sunday evening, the guests being Capt. and Mrs. Heysinger and Captain Newton. Captain Newton gave a dancing party at his quarters on Monday evening for the officers and ladies.

Capt. and Mrs. Heysinger gave a delightful dinner on Monday in honor of Major and Mrs. Morgan and for Capt. and Mrs. Smith and Lieut. and Mrs. Schrader. The officers and ladies of Fort Worden entertained with a unique party on Wednesday for the officers and ladies of the Coast Defenses. A cafeteria supper was the first attraction, after which the floor was cleared for dancing, card tables being arranged for those who did not care to dance.

Mrs. Newton has returned to the post, after spending several months in California with relatives. Mrs. Morgan gave a tea for the ladies of the post on Wednesday. The bowling club met Wednesday evening and was afterwards entertained by Capt. and Mrs. Smith. Present: Major and Mrs. Morgan, Capt. and Mrs. Smith, Capt. and Mrs. Heysinger, Capt. and Mrs. Newton, Lieut. and Mrs. Schrader, Lieut. and Mrs. Knerr, Lieut. and Mrs. Burdick and Miss Daphne Dow.

The much postponed bowling match between the officers' teams of Casey and Flagler was played off to-day, resulting in a victory for the Flaglerites. To date each side has won one match. A round of golf was enjoyed first, after which the Flagler officers entertained the Casey officers at an elaborate luncheon at the post exchange. Major Cioke, Captains Hughes and Lamson and Lieutenants Scott and Harrison bowled for Flagler, while Captain Heysinger, Lieutenants Schrader, Knerr and Burdick rolled for Casey. Captain Newton was instrumental in securing a trap shooting outfit and enthusiastic trap shooters are taking advantage of the fine weather to enjoy this great sport.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Feb. 17, 1915.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Alexander N. Mitchell celebrated their wedding anniversary Feb. 10 with a beautiful buffet dinner for forty guests, the entire party later going on to the hop. The decorations, entirely in yellow, were very attractive. The guests included their house guests, Mrs. Mitchell's mother, Mrs. H. Quatman, and nieces, Miss Marjorie Middleham, of San Francisco, and Miss Ethel Perkins, of Piedmont, and Paymr. and Mrs. E. H. Douglas, of San Francisco, who returned to their homes Thursday. Aboard the revenue cutter Bear the same night Lieut. and Mrs. Davis entertained a dinner for a number of guests. Lieut. Richard Crisp, wife of Captain Crisp, of the Revenue Cutter Service, on duty at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, was here last week as guest of Mrs. Jonathan Brooks, who entertained at bridge for her Thursday, when prizes were won by Mesdames Crisp, Owens and Manning. Present: Mesdames Crisp, Davis, Hilliard, Wyman, Manning, Munger, Van Keuren, Owens, Webb, Keiran and Upshur. Mrs. Harold Jones and Mrs. A. N. Mitchell joined for tea, following which all attended the reception held by Mrs. Frank M. Bennett.

Lieut. G. C. Pegram has joined Mrs. Pegram and their baby in Vallejo. Lieutenant Pegram has been transferred to the Colorado, which arrived Friday. Miss Marie Louise Bryant on Saturday entertained at a pretty tea in honor of Miss Helen Elizabeth Cowles, fiancée of Ensign Arnold Marcus, at which the receiving party included, in addition to the hostess and complimented guest, Misses Gertrude Curtis, Evelyn Van Winkle, Jessie Harris, Teresa Harrison and Mrs. John I. Sheridan. P. A. Surg. John G. Ziegler, ordered to the Pacific torpedo flotilla, arrived here on the Colorado Friday and is greeting old friends before continuing south.

Complimentary to Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Merlyn G. Cook, who sail in March for Guam, Comdr. and Mrs. Franklin D. Karns entertained at dinner Saturday. Present: Comdr. and Mrs. Cook, Capt. and Mrs. John M. Elliott, Lieut. and Mrs. Leo Sahn, Lieut. William B. Howe, of the Cheyenne, and Mrs. Howe, Mrs. Mary Turner and Lieut. John W. W. Cummings. Bridge prizes were won by Lieutenant Commander Cook and Lieut. and Mrs. Howe. Mrs. V. T. Kruttschnitt, of San Francisco, came to the yard Sunday to remain until Tuesday.

Mrs. Burroughs, of Portland, who came up last week as house guest of Capt. and Mrs. John M. Elliott, has left for San Francisco. During her stay the Elliotts entertained at a dinner for twenty-two guests. Mrs. John T. Myers is still with her mother, Mrs. Emily Cutts, and will not go to San Francisco for a week or two yet. Mayor Myers commands the battalion of marines which was transferred to the exposition Monday, and Mrs. Myers has engaged apartments at the Inside Inn, located within the fair grounds. The wives of the married officers connected with Companies 31, 32 and 34, which have been



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Load up that old jimmy pipe or roll a cigarette with P. A., strike a match and let 'er flicker. P. A. won't miss fire or flare back, men! One puff, you've got steam up and you've got the full fragrance and flavor of

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transferred to the exposition, have taken apartments in various parts of San Francisco. The officers of the companies are: Capt. James McE. Huey, Capt. J. K. Tracey, Capt. C. H. Williams, Lieuts. Miles Thatcher, E. M. Reno, L. W. Hoyt, H. K. Pickett, Thomas Barber and D. M. Gardner.

Mrs. William P. Upshur entertained two tables at cards at the Collins in Vallejo last week. Mrs. James J. Manning and small son have left for Bremerton, to join Lieutenant Manning, who went north aboard the South Dakota, now in reserve there. Mrs. Curtis B. Munger was a luncheon hostess last week. Mrs. Richard T. Kieran last Saturday entertained at bridge, prizes being won by Mesdames Jasper V. Howard, Robert B. Hilliard, U. S. Webb and T. J. J. See. Present: Mesdames Owens, Elliott, Brooks, Flanders, of San Francisco; Manning, McConnell, Reed, Wyman, Lauman, Misses Marion Brooks and Pegram and the prize-winners.

A pretty party was given last night by Naval Constr. and Mrs. Reed. It was a buffet supper and dance for Major and Mrs. McGill, P. A. Surg. and Mrs. Munger, Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Hilliard, Comdr. and Mrs. Karns, Capt. and Mrs. Owens, Miss Marion Brooks, Miss Priscilla Elliott, Miss Dorothy Bennett, Capt. Berton W. Sibley, Lieuts. J. H. Newton, H. H. J. Benson and H. M. Jensen. Naval Academy graduates stationed in the vicinity of San Francisco will tender a dinner to Admiral Baron Sotokichi Uru, of the Japanese Navy, who will reach that city on Feb. 22. Admiral Uru was the first Japanese to be sent by his government to the Naval Academy, and several of his classmates are now in this vicinity.

Figures just completed by the machinery division show that there was saving of \$22,000 effected in that department on the work of converting the collier Prometheus into a repair ship. The appropriation was \$350,000, of which there was only \$328,000 expended. A good saving, the exact amount of which has not yet been figured, was also effected in the hull division. The Prometheus is now off Santa Barbara, where she has successfully finished a number of speed tests, but her return to the yard has been delayed at the request of Mare Island officials as some generators which are to be installed have not yet been received here.

FORT SILL NOTES.

Fort Sill, Okla., Feb. 20, 1915.

Mrs. Short gave an attractive tea Feb. 13 in honor of her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Dean, and Dr. Clymer, all of Oklahoma City, their house guests for the week-end. The most elaborate and enjoyable hop of this season was given in honor of the student officers in attendance on the present term of the School of Fire, which opened Monday; the large gymnasium was tastefully decorated, Col. and Mrs. McGlachlin received and the entire garrison attended; the orchestra was especially excellent and all the new dances were enjoyed. There were several dinners before the hop, among them the following: Capt. and Mrs. Conner entertained for Col. and Mrs. McGlachlin, Capt. and Mrs. De Armond, Captain Kilbreth and Lieutenant Capron; Lieut. and Mrs. Oliphant for Lieut. and Mrs. Emery T. Smith, Mrs. W. H. Smith, Lieut. and Mrs. Perkins and Lieutenant Bishop; Lieut. and Mrs. Hauer had as guests Capt. and Mrs. Briggs, Lieut. and Mrs. Gruber, Lieut. and Mrs. Short; Capt. and Mrs. McNair entertained for Major Bowley, Lieut. and Mrs. Honeycutt, Miss Goode and Lieutenants Bailey, Browne, Morrow, Vanderveer and von Holtzendorff.

Dr. and Mrs. Jewell on Feb. 10 entertained for Capt. and

Mrs. Briggs, Lieut. and Mrs. Gruber. Capt. and Mrs. Wood entertained a large number of guests on Sunday evening with a musicale of exceptional interest and charm; Mrs. Conner played selections on the violin, accompanied by Mrs. McNair on the piano; Captain Wood sang, accompanied by his mother. A delicious golden buck rabbit, with other exquisite refreshments, was served.

New arrivals on the post are Col. Richard M. Blatchford, 12th Inf., who will be Commandant of the School of Musketry; Capt. John W. Kilbreth, assigned to Battery A. Lieutenant Bloom has returned from two months' leave spent in Washington and other Eastern cities. Colonel Adams left Friday for a leave of several weeks. Major David Baker, M.C., spent three days this week on an inspection tour of state field hospitals.

An excellent concert was rendered at the post exchange by the ladies of the Lawton Music Club, assisted by talent from Cameron College. Mr. D. W. Hand, son of Capt. and Mrs. Hand, has gone to Washington, D.C., to take special work in one of the educational institutions of that city. Lieutenant Gruber has been detailed instructor of equitation, vice Captain De Armond, relieved. Mrs. Duckwall gave a beautifully appointed luncheon Thursday for Mesdames Baker, Thompson, Sutherland and Milne, of Lawton. Lieut. and Mrs. Fred T. Cruse are receiving congratulations of the garrison on the advent of a fine baby boy, whose name is James Hamilton.

The following officers are present for the School of Fire course, which began on Monday: First Field Artillery, Lieutenants Palmer and Andrews; 3d Field Artillery, Capt. Charles M. Bunker, Lieutenants Carter, Olmstead, Vanderveer and Browne; 4th Field Artillery, Capt. Daniel F. Craig, Lieutenants Mort, Thomason, Morrow and Andrus; 5th Field Artillery, Lieutenants Bryden, Jones, Polk and Greenwald; 6th Field Artillery, Lieutenants Bishop, Bailey and Holtzendorff.

ELEVENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Douglas, Ariz., Feb. 14, 1915.

Capt. Rufus B. Clark, who has been spending two months' leave in the vicinity of New Orleans, rejoined the regiment last Sunday. Capt. F. J. McConnell gave an informal dinner party at the Gadsden Hotel Sunday for Mr. and Mrs. Robert Rae, of Douglas, and Miss Tuthill, of Los Angeles. Lieut. Bruce Wedgwood gave an informal dinner at the Gadsden Hotel for Captain Sanford, 22d Inf., and Lieut. W. J. Connolly. Capt. and Mrs. Van Schaick spent Sunday at Bisbee and Naco, where they visited the mines and smelter.

The first of the summer open-air concerts was given in the



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New York

city park Sunday by the 11th Infantry band. This concert was also given in the nature of the regiment's farewell to Capt. F. J. McConnell, regimental adjutant, who leaves for the Philippines soon. Captain McConnell has been with the 11th for seven years and his many friends regret his transfer. About 1,500 people gathered at the ball park pavilion Sunday afternoon to attend the religious services for the soldiers held by the chaplains of the various regiments stationed here. There were about as many civilians as soldiers in the audience, the stand being packed. The sermon was delivered by Chaplain Stull.

Captain Crallé entertained with cards Tuesday evening for Lieutenant Colonel Lasseigne, Major Grote and Lieutenant Cohen. Capt. F. J. McConnell left Tuesday for Texas City, Port D. A. Russell and San Francisco, en route to the Philippines, to join the 8th Infantry. Capt. J. B. Schofield entertained with an informal dinner party at the Gadsden Hotel Wednesday evening for Captains Crallé and Ingram.

The 9th Cavalry band gave a concert at the Gadsden Hotel Wednesday evening to a large and appreciative audience, among whom were Col. and Mrs. Pickering, Lieut. and Mrs. Baxter, Captains Ingram, Crallé, Schofield and Meyer, Lieutenants Walthall, Russell, Roberts, Row, and Tobias, dental surgeon, Lieut. Albert T. Bishop, 6th Field Art., gave a dinner Thursday for Capt. E. R. Wilson. Capt. G. M. Crallé, Q.M., of the regiment, who has been relieved by Capt. C. W. Castle, due to his having been transferred to the 29th Infantry for foreign service, left Friday for Texas City and Port D. A. Russell, en route to Panama. Captain Crallé will enjoy a three months' leave before departing for his new station. Capt. Howard McC. Snyder, M.C., having joined the brigade, has been attached to the regiment for duty.

Lieut. James W. Peyton, reporting from leave and Philippine service, has been assigned to Company I. Capt. Paul Goodrich gave a dinner at the Gadsden Hotel Friday for Major Hersey, 18th Inf., Lieut. David H. Cowles, 22d Inf., and Lieutenant Walthall. Lieut. J. R. Jacobs, 28th Inf., who has been sick at the post hospital, Fort Huachuca, returned Thursday, but left Friday to rejoin his regiment at Galveston.

The parish of the Catholic Church of Douglas on Friday evening gave a dance at the Gadsden Hotel for the benefit of the building fund; among those attending were Col. and Mrs. Pickering, Lieut. and Mrs. Baxter, Major Grote, Captains Houle, Castle, Schofield, Lieutenants Walthall, Connolly, Delaplane, Russell, Roberts, Row, Piggett, and Tobias, D.S. The Douglas Country Club entertained with a dance Saturday after the tennis match, which decided the tournament for the mixed doubles championship; among those present were Colonel Pickering, Captains Ingram, Schofield, Meyer, Lieutenants Walthall, Row, Piggett and Roberts.

Capt. R. E. Ingram gave a dinner at the Gadsden Hotel Friday in honor of Captains Crallé and Schofield. Chaplain Stull left for Texas City Monday to prepare the regimental amusement tent and picture showing apparatus for shipment to this place. Captain Ingram was the guest of Captain Doyle of the Artillery for dinner at the Gadsden Saturday.

GALVESTON.

Galveston, Texas, Feb. 20, 1915.

Gen. and Mrs. Frederick A. Smith, who were married in New York Jan. 27, are here on their wedding trip and are guests of Hotel Galvez. General Smith is now retired, but was until recently in command of the 5th Brigade, U.S.A., and was very popular in social circles. His son, Mr. Raymond D. Smith, was until recently a lieutenant in the 4th U.S. Infantry and stationed at Camp Crockett. Col. and Mrs. Robert C. Van Vliet left Feb. 8 for Fort McDowell, Cal., to visit their son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. David T. Wood, for the exposition, where they will be joined by their son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. Robert L. Spragins. Later they will leave for Shrewsbury, N.J., and will make their home in the palatial old home owned by Colonel Van Vliet's father, the late Gen. Stewart Van Vliet, U.S.A. Colonel Van Vliet's retirement is keenly regretted by the 4th Infantry and his fellow-officers of the 5th Brigade, by whom he is so highly esteemed, and on the eve of his departure he was presented with a magnificent silver loving cup, with the crest of the 4th Infantry, U.S.A., and appropriately inscribed, by Col. Paul A. Wolf, in behalf of the regiment. A host of friends were at the station to bid them good-bye.

Master Lathrop Boyd Clapham, jr., son of Lieut. and Mrs. L. B. Clapham, who has just recently made his debut in the world, aroused his nurse from her slumbers one night recently just in the nick of time, when a burglar entered the house.

Mr. and Mrs. David Lauber entertained at a handsomely appointed dinner on Thursday in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Frederick A. Smith and for Gen. and Mrs. George Bell, jr., Major Frederick D. Evans, Capt. George P. Peed, Lieut. James A. Stevens, best man, and Lieut. William R. Schmidt and Walter P. Davenport entertained at dinner at the Oleander Country Club Feb. 6 in honor of Lieut. Mathew J. Gunner and Miss Helen E. Potter, whose marriage will be solemnized on Wednesday evening. The guests included the bridal party exclusively as follows: Miss Shelby Blackburn Potter, maid-of-honor; Miss Elizabeth Keenan, Miss Libbie Moody, bridesmaids; and Misses Elizabeth Hutchings and Frances Clifford Potter, junior bridesmaids. Mrs. Milton H. Potter and Lieut. and Mrs. A. R. Emery chaperoned the party.

Lieut. Walker H. Walker has returned from an extended leave spent at his old home in Belton, Texas, where he was royally entertained. Lieut. Newton H. White, jr., U.S.N., Charles Fowler, jr., and Ira Berry, jr., assisted Miss Fowler and Miss McVittie at the punch table at the reception given on Wednesday evening by the Galveston Art League. Capt. and Mrs. W. J. Scott, of Fort Riley, Kas., have returned to Texas, Captain Scott having been reassigned to the 6th Cavalry at Texas City.

Mrs. Switzer, wife of Major John S. Switzer, of Texas City,

spent Tuesday here as the guest of Mrs. John F. Chenoweth. Miss Elizabeth Keenan on Friday gave a sewing party in honor of Miss Helen Potter. Word from Mrs. Richard C. Burleson from Rochester, Minn., states that her mother, Mrs. John C. Walker, of Galveston, who has been critically ill at the Mayo Brothers' Sanitarium, is rapidly convalescing and will be home the middle part of March.

Lieut. Walter S. Fulton, 4th Inf., has left for Fort Logan, Colo., where he will be joined by his wife and little daughter. Mrs. Sidney J. Jackson entertained the Gunner-Potter bridal party at the tea dance at Hotel Galvez Feb. 13. Capt. and Mrs. Alfred Aloe and son, Master Bobby, spent the week-end in Houston as guests of Judge and Mrs. H. L. Borden.

News of the marriage of Lieut. Comdr. Walter G. Roper, U.S.N., and Mrs. Robert Ridley Venable Thornton, which was solemnized in Jacksonville, Fla., last Sunday, was received here as a great surprise by a host of friends. Lieutenant Commander Roper was on duty aboard the U.S.S. Tacoma, which was stationed here during the Madero revolution in Mexico, and was very popular in social circles. He is a cousin of Mrs. T. J. Groce, of this city, and of Lieut. Newton H. White, jr., U.S.N., in charge of the naval recruiting station here.

Miss Libbie Moody entertained Saturday at the tea dance at Hotel Galvez in compliment to Miss Helen Potter. Mrs. James B. Allison entertained with auction bridge in the gold room of Hotel Galvez on Monday. Capt. and Mrs. Charles H. Danforth left Monday to visit relatives in St. Paul, Minn., and other points. Capt. and Mrs. George W. Stuart and little son, Walker, have returned from a three months' stay at Fort Leavenworth and are guests of Hotel Galvez.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Keenan announce the engagement of their daughter, Margaret, to Mr. Joseph T. Lykes. Greetings, by cable, have been received from Miss Jessie Crocker from Honolulu, Hawaii, where she enjoyed a brief stay with her Eastman College, Washington, D.C., classmate, Miss Lenihan, daughter of Major M. J. Lenihan, of Fort Shafter, and with Mrs. Ballinger, wife of Lieut. Carl Ballinger, formerly Miss Edith Leyrer, of this city. Miss Crocker is en route to Cavite, P.I.

Mrs. John K. Wiley, jr., gave a Valentine party Wednesday in honor of Mrs. Amanda Loomas, of Atlantic City, N.J., guest of Capt. and Mrs. William E. Murray, of Fort Crockett, U.S.A.

PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 16, 1915.

Capt. and Mrs. J. P. Parker, of Germantown, have as their guest Lieut. J. P. Glennon, U.S.N., recently returned from Mexico. Miss Emily Fallon, who has been visiting her brother, Midshipman Fallon, at Annapolis, is now visiting at Wayne. Mrs. Walter B. Decker gave a beautiful hearts party Tuesday night in honor of her sister, Miss Barbara Rosasco, of Pensacola, Fla., and for Lieut. Comdr. and Mesdames Pryor, Landenberger, Capt. and Mrs. W. H. Bell, Lieut. and Mesdames Cochrane, Court, Welte, Misses Gray and Harris, Lieutenants McCracken, Sturdevant, Davis, Paymaster La Marr, Mr. and Mrs. Fillmore, Mr. and Mrs. Fenner.

Mrs. Helen Bancroft gave a tea at the Bellevue on Wednesday for her sister, Mrs. Randolph C. Berkeley, whose husband is now stationed at League Island. Among her guests were Mesdames Mustin, Chantry, Kintner, Smedley, Klotch, Kurtz, Kollock and McGrath. Mrs. Nancy H. Robinson and Miss Katherine Robinson, wife and daughter of the late Capt. John Robinson, are guests of Mrs. Sydney Carpenter, on North Broad street.

A large and representative party witnessed the christening of the torpedo destroyer Winslow at Cramp's Shipyard. Miss Natalie Emelie Winslow, daughter of Admiral Cameron McRae Winslow, U.S.N., acted as sponsor. Many Navy officers and shipbuilding officials attended, among whom were Admirals Cameron, McRae, Winslow, R. T. Hall, Lieut. and Mesdames Cochrane, Blackburn, Schaffer, Lieut. Comdr. and Mesdames B. B. Bierer, W. M. Hunt, Naval Constructors and Mesdames Snow and Bankson, Ensign Davidson, Capt. and Mrs. W. S. Benson and Capt. W. S. Smith.

Major General Wood, formerly Chief of the General Staff, spoke on Friday night to the students of Hill School, at Pottstown, in an eloquent and stirring address. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Laurence, guests of Naval Constructors, and Mrs. Henry Williams, Charleston, S.C., have returned to Philadelphia on account of the sudden death of Mrs. Laurence's father, Mr. Joshua R. Jones. Mrs. John Luby is at present stopping with Miss Flinn, 1921 Chestnut street. Mrs. William Caperton and her daughter, Miss Marguerite Caperton, are spending some time at Atlantic City. Mrs. W. Lee Pryor is spending a day or so in New York while Lieutenant Commander Pryor is in Washington, D.C.

Capt. and Mrs. W. Hemphill Bell, U.S.A., entertained the Dancing Club at their home on Saturday evening. Among those dancing were Mrs. Glenaves, U.S.N., Lieut. and Mesdames H. E. Welte, W. T. Cochrane, Mrs. Walter B. Decker, Miss Barbara Rosasco, Constr. and Mrs. Court, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. T. Fillmore, Lieutenants Schaffer and Davidson, Messrs. Fleming, McClure, Eberline and Reed and Mrs. W. L. Pryor. Paymr. and Mrs. O'Leary gave a small tea on the Hancock Sunday for Lieut. and Mrs. Wenzell, Misses Boggs, Paxson, Gray, Messrs. Waltman, Paxson and Hurly and Constr. and Mrs. Coerr.

EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Douglas, Ariz., Feb. 18, 1915.

Captain Casper, M.C., has reported from San Francisco, where he was on duty in the Letterman General Hospital. And so another bachelor is added to the regiment. A committee of Douglas citizens gave a dinner last night at the Country Club to the general and field officers of the Army now stationed here. The affairs was most delightful in every detail. The military guests included General Davis, Colonels O'Connor, Guilfoyle, Rogers, Greble, Pickering, Slocum, Lieutenant Colonels Hasbrouck, Rivers, Noble, Lasseigne, Majors Crabtree, Hersey, Martin, Wilder, Dade, Stull, Dickson, Murphy, Bennett, Grote, Ryan and Rand.

The ladies of the Catholic Church gave a successful bazaar and dance at the Gadsden Hotel Friday evening. It was well attended. Music was furnished by the 11th Infantry band. A prize was won by Captain Bessell. Dancing was enjoyed until a late hour. Many Army people were present.

The finals of the mixed doubles championships were won at the Country Club Saturday afternoon by Miss Wohlgenuth and Mr. Pratt. Later there was a tea dance, music being provided by the 9th Cavalry orchestra. Among those present were Col. and Mrs. O'Connor, Miss O'Connor, Major and Mrs. Crabtree, Capt. and Mrs. Lloyd, Majors Murphy, Martin, Hersey, Ryan, Lieut. and Mrs. Hoyle, Colonel Hasbrouck and Mrs. Peter Hulme, Capt. and Mrs. Cecil, Capt. and Mrs. Bessell, Lieut. and Mrs. Duke, Lieut. and Mrs. Cook, Captains Sheldon, Peyton, Doster, Morrow, Hunt, Lieutenants Hunt, Dusenbury, Landis, Betcher, Rucker, Smith and Captain Bryan. Also Col. and Mrs. Pickering and Captain Meyer. 11th Inf.: Capt. and Mrs. Van Schick; Captains Bomford, Leonard and Lieutenant Canning, 22d Inf.; Lieutenants Rothwell, Lovell and Drake and Capt. and Mrs. Dallam, 9th Cav.; the Misses Tuthill, Palmer, Garrard, Currie, Wohlgenuth, Packard, Smith, Hawley, Mrs. Greenway, Messrs. and Mesdames Pirtle, Webster, Graves, Scott, Pratt, French, Fisher, Sherman, Buckwalter, Dr. and Mrs. Shine, Dr. and Mrs. McGee. Dancing was from three to six o'clock and was most enjoyable. Major Martin has reported for duty with the 2d Battalion. He has been on detached service in Oregon, where he had command of the 3d Oregon Infantry. Major Hersey has been ordered to the Letterman General Hospital at San Francisco for observation and treatment. Mrs. Rogers, wife of Colonel Rogers, and their son will soon join us at Douglas. Capt. and Mrs. Andres had dinner Sunday in honor of Captain Hand. Lieutenant McCormick has joined from duty in the Philippines and been assigned to Company H. Colonel Hasbrouck and Mrs. Hulme gave a dinner Sunday for Col. and Mrs. Pickering, 11th Inf.

The regiment made practice marches Monday and Wednesday and will have another one Friday. The other days have been devoted to company training. On Feb. 23 we are to resume the schedule followed at Texas City, which includes practical and theoretical work in security and information and attack and defense, etc. When the March storms strike this section, if

THE NEW WILLARD

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they are like the one recently noticed here, the whole program will be very promptly interrupted. "H.M.S. Pinafore" was delightfully presented this week at the Columbia Theater by the members of St. Cecilia's Guild of the Episcopal Church and was a great success. Both performances were enjoyed by large audiences. Practically all the Army people attended.

John H. Van Vliet, jr., son and heir of Lieut. and Mrs. J. H. Van Vliet, was duly christened on Sunday, the godfathers being Lieutenants Patch and Arnold. The ceremony was performed at the Episcopal Church during the morning services.

Mr. Klein, chief musician of our band, who has been at Fort Huachuca for a short time, will soon return to duty, we are glad to hear, and he steadily improves in health. Mrs. Klein is with him.

HAWAIIAN NOTES.

Schofield Barracks, H.T., Feb. 6, 1914.

Mrs. Charles L. Willard, in honor of Mrs. Lyman W. V. Kennon, on Jan. 30 gave a bridge-luncheon of eight covers. High scores were held by Mrs. James A. Higgins and Mrs. Charles A. Meals. Places were laid for Mesdames Kennon, Reichmann, Meals, Higgins, Mitchell, Mapes, Gose and the hostess. Mrs. Kennon was guest of honor at an attractive dinner given Jan. 31 by Mrs. Joseph O. Daly. Capt. and Mrs. Pelham D. Glassford had dinner Feb. 2 in honor of Col. and Mrs. Kennon and for Major and Mrs. Ralph Harrison, Capt. and Mrs. Americus Mitchell and Capt. and Mrs. Glassford. At the pivoting game of auction Col. and Mrs. Kennon won the prizes.

Major and Mrs. Charles E. Tayman had dinner Feb. 2 in honor of Mrs. Simpson and Mrs. Vile, house guests of Mrs. Burnett. Other guests were Col. S. D. Sturgis, Mrs. Vile, Capt. Grosvenor Townsend, Capt. and Mesdames Janda, Knight, Burnett, King, Crusan, Fales, Capt. Harry Williams, Dr. Johnston, Lieut. James Ulio, Major and Mrs. William Cruikshank, Lieut. and Mrs. Walter Pridgen, Major and Mrs. George G. Bailey, Miss Stella Myer, Mrs. George Whitsett and Lieut. Wallace C. Philoon. Miss Anne Carpenter gave a dinner Feb. 2 for the Misses Welcome Ayer and Gertrude Hopkins, Lieutenants Philoon, Little and Posnes, Mr. McCauley and Lieut. and Mrs. Ladd. Later the party attended the post hop at the 1st Infantry Club.

Mrs. Joseph F. Janda gave a tea Feb. 3 for Mesdames Howell, Thomas, Aiken, Harris, Knight, White and the Misses Carrie and Esther McMahon and Marion Smith. The usual monthly moonlight hop took place at the Haliwa Hotel Jan. 30, with a number of the Schofield people present. Capt. George de Grasse Catlin was host at dinner for Gen. and Mrs. Wisser and Col. and Mrs. Howell and Captain Catlin. Lieut. Franklin Whitley gave a dinner for Miss Welcome Ayer, Major and Mrs. Tayman, Lieut. and Mesdames Harris, Sears, Phillipson and Pridgen. Lieut. and Mrs. Dodds, of the Field Artillery, have as house guest Mr. William H. Dodds, sr., of Detroit, Mich., for some weeks. The bi-monthly Monday Club was entertained by Mrs. George M. Apple, prize-winners being Mesdames Glassford, Hunt and Short.

Mrs. Charles A. Meals gave a party Feb. 3, when at pivoting auction Mesdames Harrison Hunt, Reichmann and McAfee won the prizes. Present: Mesdames Watrous, McCleave, Reichmann, Ladd, Butts, Burnett, Simpson, Chitty, Fales, Harrison, Hunt, Gose, Everett, McAfee and Vile. Capt. and Mrs. George M. Apple had dinner Jan. 31 for Capt. and Mrs. Deems, Capt. and Mrs. Ennis and Lieut. and Mrs. Percy Deshon. Major and Mrs. George G. Bailey gave a dinner Feb. 3 for Gen. and Mrs. Wisser, Col. and Mrs. Kennon, Col. and Mrs. Reichmann, Chaplain and Mrs. Aiken, Major Julius Penn and Miss Stella Myer.

One of the jolliest parties given at Schofield was the buffet supper, which later turned into a hop, given by Capt. and Mrs. Frank E. Hopkins as a farewell to Capt. and Mrs. Clarence Deems, homegoing passengers on the Logan on Feb. 5. During supper the regimental band serenaded delightfully just outside. After supper, led by the band, joyously playing "Tipperary," the entire company marched, two by two, to the Mounted Service Club, where the evening was enthusiastically passed in dancing. Present: Colonels Sturgis and McMahon, Captains Williams and Ferris, the Misses Carrie and Esther McMahon, Majors and Mesdames Van Poole and Cruikshank, Capt. and Mesdames Apple, Glassford, Chitty, Deems, Browning, Mason, Lieut. and Mesdames Deshon, Naylor, Maxwell, Daly, Mrs. Henry Lantry, Mrs. George Whitsett, Dr. Creighton, Lieutenants Peyton, Lyerly and Palmer.

Mrs. Walter E. Pridgen gave an auction party of eight tables on Thursday. The winners were Mesdames Sears, Whitsett, Glassford and Phillipson. A salad course was served, with Mrs. Charles Tayman pouring coffee. The guests were Mesdames Wisser, Tayman, Harrison, Apple, Simpson, Burnett, Vile, White, Everett, Wells, Ladd, Mitchell, Crusan, Cook, Glassford, Nallé, King, Bailey, Fales, Sears, Harris, Chitty, Phillipson, Warren, Forsyth, Rice and Miss Anne Carpenter. Mrs. Harold S. Naylor entertained the Luncheon and Reading Club at luncheon on Wednesday in honor of Mrs. Joseph Andrews, who accompanies Lieutenant Andrews when he sails on the Logan on Friday. Present: Mesdames Jones, Watrous, Andrews, Nallé and the hostess.

The bi-monthly hop in the club rooms of the 25th Infantry on Feb. 5 was largely attended. Mrs. Donald D. Hay and Mrs. William G. Doane were hostesses of the occasion. Col. and Mrs. Reichmann had supper that evening for twenty-four of the young people of the garrison. The three tables were artistically decorated with African daisies. After supper the party attended the hop. Miss Welcome Ayer gave a dinner Feb. 4 for Capt. and Mrs. Harry E. Knight, Lieut. and Mrs. Elmer F. Rice, Lieut. and Mrs. George W. Harris, Miss Anne Carpenter and Lieutenants Philoon and Whitley. Mrs. D. L. Howell gave a luncheon Feb. 5 in honor of Mrs. Frank C. Burnett's house guests, Mrs. Simpson and Mrs. Vile, and for Mesdames Atkinson, Ayer, Ruttencutter, Harrison, McCaskey, Apple, Carey and Howell. Mrs. Burnett and Mrs. Baker came in for the bridge, which completed the entertainment. The prize-winners were Mesdames Harrison, Simpson and Baker.

Capt. Arthur Cassels was the recipient of a birthday dinner Feb. 2, given by Mrs. Cassels. The guests were Capt. and Mrs. James Parker and Lieut. and Mrs. Clarence K. Lyman. Capt. and Mrs. Roger O. Mason entertained at auction Feb. 4 for Capt. and Mrs. Hopkins, Capt. and Mrs. Chitty and Lieut. and Mrs. McKinlay. Mrs. Joseph F. Janda was a passenger on the Logan, from Schofield, yesterday. Mrs. Janda will go to her home in St. Paul for some months. Capt. and Mrs. Walter C. Short had dinner Feb. 5 for Capt. and Mrs. O'Shea, Miss Sue Holcomb, Lieut. and Mrs. Gardinire, Lieut. and Mrs. Warren and Miss Hortense Short. Auction was enjoyed after dinner.

Mrs. Harold S. Naylor gave a farewell tea in honor of Mrs. Joseph Andrews Feb. 3. The guests were Mesdames Cruikshank, Nalle, Phillipson, King, Maxwell and Jones. Mesdames Edmund L. Butts and Ernest B. Gose entertained at auction in honor of Mrs. John P. Wisser in the 25th club rooms on Saturday. Mrs. William M. Cruikshank also gave a bridge afternoon on Saturday.

Fort Shafter, H.T., Feb. 9, 1915.

Major and Mrs. D. B. Case gave an elaborate dinner at the Pleasanton Hotel Feb. 4 in honor of Miss Merrill, a visitor in Honolulu, and for Col. and Mrs. F. H. French, Major and Mrs. Lenihan, Major DeLaney and Major George Blakely. Mrs.

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Charles S. Bromwell, with Mrs. Hall and Miss Swanzy, gave a delightful skating tea at the Fort street rink Feb. 8. The guests numbered over fifty. Dainty Japanese maids served refreshments. The visit of the fine Constabulary band from Manila was an event of Feb. 8 in the park in front of the Alexander Young hotel. Over 5,000 people greeted the band. Governor Pinkham had windows reserved on the second floor of the hotel for Gen. and Mrs. Carter, Admiral and Mrs. Moore, Colonel Jones, Adjutant General of Hawaii, and Mrs. Jones; Col. and Mrs. Cheatham, Lieut. and Mrs. Reardon, Major and Mrs. E. V. Smith, Col. and Mrs. J. B. McDonald, Captain Dougherty, A.D.C. to the Governor, and Mrs. Dougherty; Col. and Mrs. Bromwell, Lieut. and Mrs. Pillow, Mrs. Denman and Mrs. de Ford and others.

Lieut. N. W. Campanole, 2d Inf., gave a dinner at the Oahu Country Club Jan. 31 for Mrs. de Ford, Mrs. Bell, wife of Commander Bell, of the Navy; Mrs. Reed, of Honolulu; Miss Helen Alexander, Major and Mrs. E. V. Smith, Major H. O. Williams, Captain Jamerson and Mr. Stainback.

The Logan arrived at quarantine on the night of Feb. 4, docked next morning and sailed at four the same afternoon. Gen. and Mrs. Hovey were home-going passengers, as were also Colonels Erwin and May, Lieutenant Gee, Engrs., and Lieutenant Rose embarked at Honolulu for the States. Lieutenant Gee goes to San Francisco for examination for promotion and Lieutenant Rose to duty with the Panama Exposition. Mrs. Gee did not accompany her husband, who will return by the March boat.

Col. and Mrs. F. H. French gave an elaborate dinner Feb. 6 for Col. and Mrs. W. E. Ellis, Major and Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Wall, of Honolulu; Mrs. de Ford and Captain Jamerson. The table was especially handsome in its decorations of natural flowers and ferns.

The race in the basketball league is lively. The five of the 2d Infantry dropped a game to Fort DeRusse last week and went down from first to second place, with six won and two lost. The National Guard now leads the seven teams, with a record of seven wins and but one game lost. The Department Hospital team is in third place and is coming strong.

The order requiring all officers and men to wear the service hat with the cotton service uniform while serving on Oahu has been modified by General Carter to permit the wearing of the cap when off duty and in town. The change was caused by the fact that all the men are provided with the cap and the recruits that are arriving are likewise so equipped, and it was deemed a financial hardship to cause the men to lay aside such articles, and the caps may therefore be worn until no longer serviceable, when the hats will be again required.

The dancing class at Fort Shafter was entertained with a delightful supper after the session on Jan. 28 by Mrs. Ernest V. Smith at her quarters. Captain Jamerson was an additional guest to the twenty in the class. On Feb. 4 Mrs. Lloyd R. Fredendall gave a similar supper in the library of the 2d Infantry mess, adjacent to the hop room, when Mrs. E. V. Smith and Mrs. J. E. Bell served salad and creamed chicken and Mrs. C. S. Lincoln poured coffee. Mrs. Fredendall had as additional guests for her supper Capt. and Mrs. Knowles, Lieut. and Mrs. Richardson and Captain Jamerson. Major and Mrs. Lenihan spent the week-end at Schofield as guests of Major and Mrs. Bailey and were in attendance at the large bridge party given by Mrs. Butts and Mrs. Gose at that post in honor of Mrs. Wissner.

Mrs. H. W. Lyon, wife of Admiral Lyon, is making an extended visit in Honolulu and is being extensively entertained. Mrs. Hedeman, of the city, gave a large dinner last Wednesday in Mrs. Lyon's honor and for Admiral and Mrs. Moore, Prof. and Mrs. Bryan, Mr. and Mrs. Montague Cooke, Miss Garret, Miss Burroughs, Mrs. Newcomb, Mr. Von Holt and Mr. Newcomb. The table decorations were unusually attractive and were of sweet peas, almost a rarity over here, and maiden-hair fern.

Miss Delia Holmes, house guest of Lieut. and Mrs. E. J. O'Hara, at Fort DeRusse, left for her home in San Francisco today. Col. and Mrs. F. P. Reynolds gave a dinner Feb. 4 in compliment of Col. and Mrs. Kennon and Colonel Ebert. Other guests were Dr. and Mrs. C. B. Cooper, Mrs. Harrison Hall, Mrs. Charles S. Bromwell, Admiral and Mrs. Moore and Governor Pinkham. Mrs. Reynolds now has as house guest Mrs. George Reynolds, of New York.

Former President Dole, of Hawaii, gave a luncheon Feb. 6 for General Carter, Admiral Moore, Colonels French and Rafferty, Major Delaney, Dr. Brigham, E. D. Tenney and twelve other of the leading men of Honolulu. The post commander at Fort Shafter has ordered a test in horsemanship of all the lieutenants of the 2d Infantry, with a view to placing under instruction all of that grade who do not show proficiency. Majors Lenihan and Williams and Lieutenant Fredendall have been named as a board to conduct the test.

Capt. George H. Jamerson will leave by the March transport to meet Mrs. Jamerson in San Francisco and return here with her. Mrs. Jamerson is now in Ionia, Mich., but will come to San Francisco March 1 for a view of the exposition. Major H. O. Williams will go on the March boat on four or five months' leave. Lieutenant Campanole has applied for a leave of two months, to be spent in Europe, if the necessary permission may be granted him by the War Department. Capt. and Mrs. F. H. Foucar are entertaining Captain Foucar's mother, Mrs. F. W. Foucar, as a house guest.

The net receipts of the masquerade ball given by the Fort Shafter branch of the Army Relief have been tallied by Mrs. E. V. Smith, the treasurer of the affair, and amount to the handsome sum of \$475.02. This amount will be forwarded to the parent society as soon as the collections from the dance given by the N.C.O.'s of the post on the night following the masquerade have been made. The total of both entertainments will amount to over \$800.

Company D, of the 2d, still leads in the post baseball league, with Company F hanging close on in the race. Company D has made the remarkable record of seventeen wins and none lost in the series.

Pvt. Robert Fitzgerald, of Company I, Engrs., was a victim of pneumonia Feb. 1, following an illness due to measles. The soldier had recently joined his company from the depot. He was a native of Kentucky and his remains went back to his old home by the Logan on the 5th.

STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

(Continued from page 806.)

Mont.; Cos. A and C, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; Co. B, Ft. Lisicum, Alaska; Co. D, Ft. Davis, Alaska.

15th Inf.—Hqrs., band and 1st and 3d Battalions and

Machine-gun Platoon, Tientsin, China, address there; Cos. E, F, G and H, Regan Bks., Albany—address Manila, P.I.—regiment arrived in Philippines Division Dec. 3, 1911, and is permanently stationed in P.I.

16th Inf.—Entire regiment at El Paso, Texas.

17th Inf.—Entire regiment on border patrol—address Eagle Pass, Texas.

18th Inf.—Entire regiment at Douglas, Ariz.

19th Inf.—Entire regiment at Galveston, Texas.

20th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Bliss, Tex.

21st Inf.—Vancouver Bks., Wash.

22d Inf.—Entire regiment at Douglas, Ariz.

23d Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

24th Inf. (colored).—In Philippines—address Manila, P.I.

—arrived Jan. 1, 1912. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I. Hqrs. and Cos. I, K, L and M, Camp McGrath, Batangas; E, Camp John Hay, Mountain Province; A, B, C, D, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I.

25th Inf. (colored).—Entire regiment at Schofield Bks., H.T.—arrived January, 1913.

26th Inf.—Hqrs. and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Texas City, Texas; Cos. I, K, L and M, Galveston, Texas.

27th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

28th Inf.—Entire regiment at Galveston, Texas.

29th Inf.—Hqrs. and Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. Jay, N.Y.

A, B, C and D, Ft. Porter, N.Y.; I, K, L and M, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Niagara, N.Y. Will proceed to Panama March 15, 1915.

30th Inf.—Entire regiment at Plattsburg Bks., N.Y.

Porto Rico Regiment.—Hqrs. and A, B, C, D, F and G, and Machine-gun Platoon, San Juan, P.R.; E and H, Henry Bks., Cayey, P.R.

Philippine Scouts.—Cos. 1 to 52, address Manila, P.I.

All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed simply Manila, P.I., and not to the stations outside that city mentioned. Address other mail to troops at stations noted. Care should be taken to add the company, troop or battery to the organization a man belongs to in sending mail matter.

THE NAVY.

Corrected up to Feb. 23. Later changes noted elsewhere.

(a) Represents number of guns on board over 4-inch.

(b) Represents number of guns on board under 4-inch.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, Commander-in-Chief.

WYOMING, battleship—first line, 33(a), 4(b). (Fleet flagship and flagship of Rear Admiral Fletcher) (trophy ship, battle efficiency and gunnery, 1914). Capt. Herbert O. Dunn. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

YANCKTON (tender to fleet flagship). Lieut. Aubrey W. Fitch. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

First Division.

Rear Admiral H. T. Mayo, Commander.

ARKANSAS, battleship—first line, 33(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Admiral Mayo.) Capt. William R. Shoemaker. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DELAWARE, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. William L. Rodgers. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEW YORK, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). Capt. Thomas S. Rodgers. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NORTH DAKOTA, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. Josiah S. McKean. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

TEXAS, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). Capt. Albert W. Grant. Sailed Feb. 20 from Hampton Roads, Va., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Clifford J. Boush, Commander.

UTAH, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Admiral Boush.) Capt. Albert Gleaves. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FLORIDA, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b). Capt. Hilary P. Jones. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

KANSAS, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b) (trophy ship, engineering, 1914). Capt. Henry F. Bryson. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MICHIGAN, battleship—first line, 8(a), 26(b). Capt. Albert P. Niblack. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SOUTH CAROLINA, battleship—first line, 8(a), 26(b). Capt. Robert L. Russell. Sailed Feb. 20 from Philadelphia, Pa., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Third Division.

Rear Admiral De Witt Coffman, Commander.

VIRGINIA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 26(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Coffman.) Capt. Volney O. Chase. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

GEORGIA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. Robert E. Coontz. Sailed Feb. 19 from Newport, R.I., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEBRASKA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. George W. Logan. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEW JERSEY, battleship—second line, 24(a), 15(b). Capt. Joseph L. Jayne. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

RHODE ISLAND, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. William M. Crose. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Walter McLean, Commander.

CONNECTICUT, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral McLean.) Capt. Edward H. Durell. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

LOUISIANA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. George F. Cooper. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MINNESOTA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Casey B. Morgan. Sailed Feb. 20 from Philadelphia, Pa., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Edwin A. Anderson. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VERMONT, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. George W. Kline. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Cruiser Squadron.

Rear Admiral William B. Caperton, Commander.

WASHINGTON, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Caperton.) Comdr. Edward L. Beach. At Port au Prince, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CASTINE, gunboat, 2(b). Comdr. James F. Carter. At Key West, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DES MOINES, cruiser—third class 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. John R. Y. Blakely. At Port au Prince, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MONTANA (torpedo training ship). Comdr. Louis M. Nulton. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NASHVILLE, gunboat, 8(a), 6(b). Comdr. Percy N. Olmstead. At Santo Domingo City. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NORTH CAROLINA, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Joseph W. Oman. At Alexandria, Egypt. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PETREL, gunboat, 4(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Duncan M.



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SACRAMENTO, gunboat, 3(a), 2(b). Comdr. Luke McNamee.

At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TACOMA, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Nathan C. Twining. Sailed Feb. 19 from Santiago de Cuba.

TENNESSEE, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Benton C. Decker. At Beirut, Syria. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WHEELING, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Comdr. Roscoe C. Moody. At Arcahai, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Torpedo Flotilla.

Capt. William S. Sims, Commander.

Mail for the Birmingham and Dixie should be sent in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BIRMINGHAM, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b) (notilla flagship). Comdr. William V. Pratt. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba.

DIXIE, tender, 12(b) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1914). Comdr. Hutch I. Cone. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba.

Third Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Daniel P. Mannix, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division, except Mayrant and Warrington, in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WARRINGTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Daniel P. Mannix. Sailed Feb. 20 from New York for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DRAYTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Charles S. Freeman. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba.

HENLEY (destroyer). Lieut. Henry D. Cooke. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba.

MAYRANT (destroyer). Lieut. Charles S. Joyce. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

McCALL (destroyer). Lieut. George P. Brown. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba.

Fourth Division.

Lieut. Joseph F. Daniels.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BURROWS (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Joseph F. Daniels. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba.

AMMEN (destroyer). Lieut. Charles Belknap. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba.

PATTERSON (destroyer). Lieut. John H. Newton. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba.

PAULDING (destroyer). Lieut. Daniel T. Ghent. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba.

TRIPPE (destroyer). Lieut. Ralph A. Koch. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba.

Fifth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. William N. Jeffers, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FANNING (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Trophy ship, gunnery, 1914. Lieut. Comdr. William N. Jeffers. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba.

BEALE (destroyer) (trophy ship, engineering, 1914). Lieut. Comdr. Walter N. Vernon. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba.

JARVIS (destroyer). Lieut. Reed M. Fawell. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba.

JENKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Frederick V. McNair. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba.

JOEY (destroyer). Lieut. Isaac F. Dorch. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba.

Sixth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Arthur Crenshaw, Commander.

CUMMINGS (destroyer). (Flagboat) (trophy ship, battle efficiency, 1914.) Lieut. Comdr. Arthur Crenshaw. Engaged in drill and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CASSIN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Ernest J. King. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Seventh Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Leigh C. Palmer, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MACDOUGAL (destroyer). (Flagship.) Lieut. Comdr. Leigh C. Palmer. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BALCH (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. David C. Hanrahan. At Pensacola, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BENHAM (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Jesse B. Gay. Sailed Feb. 22 from Pensacola, Fla., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PARKER (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Frank R. McCrary. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

Reserve Torpedo Flotilla.

Comdr. Harris Laning, Commander.

PANTHER (tender), 2(b). Lieut. Paul E. Dampman. At Key West, Fla. Address there.

First Division.

Lieut. William Anorum, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division, except Lamson, to Key West, Fla.

FLUSSER (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. William Anorum. At Key West, Fla.

LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Henry R. Keller. At the navy

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yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
PRESTON (destroyer). Lieut. David H. Stuart. At Tampa, Fla.
REID (destroyer). Ensign Charles A. Pownall. At Key West, Fla.
SMITH (destroyer). Lieut. William C. Wickham. At Key West, Fla.
WORDEN (destroyer) (tender). Ensign Joseph M. B. Smith. Second Division.

Lieut. Arthur L. Bristol, Jr., Commander.
TERRY (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Arthur L. Bristol, Jr. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
MONAGHAN (destroyer). Lieut. John F. Cox. At Key West, Fla. Address there.
PERKINS (destroyer). Ensign William D. Kilduff. Sailed Feb. 21 from Charleston, S.C., for Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
ROE (destroyer). Lieut. Guy C. Barnes. At Key West, Fla. Address there.
STERETT (destroyer). Lieut. Guy C. Barnes. At Key West, Fla. Address there.
WALKE (destroyer). Lieut. Louis F. Thibault. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

Submarine Flotilla.
Comdr. Yates Stirling, Commander.
PRAIRIE (transport), 12(b). (Flagship of Submarine Flotilla commander.) Lieut. Macgillivray Milne. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.
MACDONOUGH (destroyer) (tender). Ensign George M. Cook. Sailed Feb. 21 from Charleston, S.C., for Key West, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

First Division.
Lieut. Wilhelm L. Friedell, Commander.
Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
POTOMAC (tender). Btsn. Michael J. Wilkinson. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.
SEVERN (tender). Ensign Stewart A. Manahan. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.
C-1 (submarine). Ensign Charles M. Elder. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.
C-2 (submarine). Ensign Edgar M. Williams. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.
C-3 (submarine). Lieut. Wilhelm L. Friedell. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.
C-4 (submarine). Ensign George L. Dickson. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.
C-5 (submarine). Ensign George A. Road. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

Second Division.
Lieut. Thomas Withers, Commander.
TONOPAH (tender). Lieut. Elmo H. Williams. Sailed Feb. 21 from Charleston, S.C., for Key West, Fla.
D-1 (submarine). Ensign Earle C. Metz. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
D-2 (submarine). Ensign Percy K. Robottom. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
D-3 (submarine). Lieut. Rush S. Fay. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
E-1 (submarine). Lieut. Thomas Withers. Sailed Feb. 21 from Charleston, S.C., for Key West, Fla.
E-2 (submarine). Ensign Edwin J. Gillam. Sailed Feb. 21 from Charleston, S.C., for Key West, Fla.

Third Division.
Lieut. Ralph C. Needham, Commander.
OZARK (tender). Comdr. Orton P. Jackson. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
G-1 (submarine). Ensign Joseph M. Deem. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
G-2 (submarine). Lieut. Ralph C. Needham. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

TUGS IN COMMISSION.
NAVAGO. Chief Btsn. Frederick W. Metters. At the naval station, Honolulu, H.T. Address there.
OSCEOLA. Btsn. Thomas Macklin. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PEORIA. Btsn. Gregory Cullen. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.
Charleston, S.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Fourth Division.
Lieut. Joseph O. Fisher, Commander.
Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FULTON (tender). Lieut. James D. Willson. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.
K-1 (submarine). Lieut. Lucius C. Dunn. At Pensacola, Fla.
K-2 (submarine). Lieut. Radford Moses. At Pensacola, Fla.
K-5 (submarine). Lieut. Holbrook Gibson. At Pensacola, Fla.
K-6 (submarine). Lieut. Joseph O. Fisher. At Pensacola, Fla.

Auxiliary Division.
Comdr. Urban T. Holmes, Commander.
VESTAL (repair ship). (Flagship of Commander Holmes.) At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. William B. Wells. At Port au Prince, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CULGOA (supply ship). At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
LEBANON (ammunition ship). Chief Btsn. Harry N. Haxford. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
ONTARIO (tender). Chief Btsn. Ernest V. Sandstrum. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
PATAPSCO (tender). Chief Btsn. Robert Rohange. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PATUXENT (tender). Chief Btsn. John P. Judge. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SAN FRANCISCO (mine depot ship). Comdr. Reginald R. Belknap. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.
SOLACE (hospital ship). Med. Insp. Robert M. Kennedy. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SONOMA (tender). Chief Btsn. Karl Rundquist. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PACIFIC FLEET.
Rear Admiral Thomas B. Howard, Commander-in-Chief. Address mail for vessels of the Pacific Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
SAN DIEGO, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Flagship of Rear Admiral Howard. Capt. Ashley H. Robertson. At San Diego, Cal.

ANNAPOLIS, gunboat, 10(b). Comdr. Jonas H. Holden. On the West coast of Mexico.
CHATTANOOGA, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Thomas J. Senn. Sailed Feb. 7 from San Diego, Cal., for Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CLEVELAND, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. George W. Williams. On the West coast of Mexico.
DENVER, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Henry J. Ziegemeier. At San Francisco, Cal.
MARYLAND, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Comdr. Sumner E. W. Kittelle. On the west coast of Mexico.
NEW ORLEANS, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Noble E. Erwin. Sailed Feb. 19 from Mazatlan, Mexico, for San Diego, Cal.
RALEIGH, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. Thomas P. Magruder. At San Diego, Cal.
YORKTOWN, gunboat, 6(a), 8(b). Comdr. Raymond D. Hasbrouck. At San Francisco, Cal.

Fleet Auxiliary.
GLACIER (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Austin Kautz. On the West Coast of Mexico.

Pacific Torpedo Flotilla.
Lieut. Comdr. Edwin H. Dodd, Commander.
IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Flotilla). Lieut. Allen B. Reed. At San Diego, Cal.

First Torpedo Division.
Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf, Commander.
WHIPPLE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf. At San Diego, Cal.
PAUL JONES (destroyer). Lieut. Alexander Sharp. At San Diego, Cal.
PERRY (destroyer). Lieut. Abner M. Steckel. At San Diego, Cal.
PREBLE (destroyer). Ensign Vance D. Chapline. At San Diego, Cal.
TRUXTON (destroyer). Lieut. Robert G. Coman. At San Diego, Cal.

Reserve Torpedo Division.
Lieut. Herbert A. Jones, Commander.
HULL (destroyer). (Flagship.) Lieut. Herbert A. Jones. At San Diego, Cal.
LAWRENCE (destroyer). Ensign Merritt Hodson. At San Diego, Cal.
HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Joseph A. Murphy. At San Diego, Cal.
STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Claude S. Gillette. At San Diego, Cal.

First Submarine Division.
Lieut. Charles E. Smith, Commander.
ALERT (tender). Lieut. Bruce L. Canaga. At Honolulu, H.T.
F-1 (submarine). Lieut. Charles E. Smith. At Honolulu, H.T.
F-2 (submarine). Lieut. Charles M. Yates. At Honolulu, H.T.
F-3 (submarine) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1914). Lieut. Leo F. Welch. At Honolulu, H.T.
F-4 (submarine). Lieut. Alfred L. Ede. At Honolulu, H.T.

Second Submarine Division.
Lieut. Henry M. Jensen, Commander.
CHEYENNE (tender). Lieut. William B. Howe. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
H-1 (submarine). Lieut. Henry M. Jensen. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
H-2 (submarine). Lieut. Howard H. J. Benson. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
H-3 (submarine). Lieut. William F. Newton. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Third Submarine Division.
Lieut. Joseph V. Ogan, Commander.
K-3 (submarine). Lieut. Francis T. Chew. At San Diego, Cal.
K-4 (submarine). Lieut. James P. Olding. At San Diego, Cal.
K-7 (submarine). Lieut. Joseph V. Ogan. At San Diego, Cal.
K-8 (submarine). Lieut. John W. Lewis. At San Diego, Cal.

ATLANTIC RESERVE FLEET.
Rear Admiral James M. Helm, Commander-in-Chief.
Send mail for vessels of this fleet to the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
ALABAMA, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Helm.) Lieut. Robert W. Kessler. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Alabama is in reserve.
ILLINOIS, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). Comdr. Frank Lyon. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Illinois is in ordinary.
KEARSARGE, battleship—second line, 26(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Roe W. Vincent. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Kearsarge is in ordinary.
KENTUCKY, battleship—second line, 26(a), 4(b). Lieut. Darrell P. Wickersham. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Kentucky is in ordinary.
MISSOURI, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Comdr. Frank Lyon. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Missouri is in ordinary.
OHIO, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Comdr. Alfred W. Hinde. In ordinary at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
WISCONSIN, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). Lieut. Stanton L. H. Hazard. In ordinary at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

PACIFIC RESERVE FLEET.
Rear Admiral Robert M. Doyle, Commander-in-Chief.
Send mail to the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
SOUTH DAKOTA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Doyle.) Lieut. Comdr. Charles M. Tozer. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
ALBANY, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Lieut. George A. Alexander. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
CHARLESTON, cruiser first class, 14(a), 22(b). Comdr. George B. Bradshaw. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
MILWAUKEE, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. Mark St. C. Ellis. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
PITTSBURGH, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. Arthur K. Atkins. In ordinary at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
WEST VIRGINIA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. David Boyd. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
FORTUNE (tender). Ensign Miles P. Refo. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

ASIATIC FLEET.
Rear Admiral William C. Cowles, Commander-in-Chief.
Address mail for vessels of the Asiatic Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Division.
SARATOGA, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 12(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Cowles.) Comdr. John H. Dayton. At Olongapo, P.I.
CINCINNATI, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. Christopher C. Fewel. At Olongapo, P.I.
GALVESTON, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1914). Comdr. Richard H. Leigh. At Shanghai, China.

Second Division.
ELCANO, gunboat, 4(a). Lieut. Robert A. Dawes. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.
HELENA, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. William C. Cole. At Hankow, China.
MONOCACY, gunboat, 2(b). Lieut. Andrew F. Carter. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.
PALOS, gunboat, 4(b). Lieut. Stuart W. Cake. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.
QUIROS, gunboat, 4(b). Lieut. Burton A. Strait. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.
SAMAR, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Paul H. Rice. At Shanghai, China.
VILLALOBOS, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. George T. Swasey. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

Third Division.
CALLAO, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Selah M. La Bounty. At Canton, China.
WILMINGTON, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. Henry H. Hough. At Hong Kong, China.

WHERE TO GET RELIABLE WAR NEWS

The Army and Navy Journal is the ONLY paper in the United States whose reports of the European war are strictly professional, stripped of all sensational, unconfirmed rumors and other misleading matter, thus enabling its readers to follow intelligently the progress of events from week to week.

In the earlier days of this paper, at the time of the Franco-Prussian war, the Boston Transcript was moved to say:

"We have in the United States an ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL worthy the name. During the war which the Confederacy waged against the United States nobody could doubt either its ability or its loyalty. The editors, avoiding all partisanship, still seemed to have the military instincts and the military intelligence which enabled them to discriminate between the two kinds of our generals—those who, with an immense parade of military knowledge, ignominiously failed in their campaign, and those who did the real business of fighting—that of assailing and defeating the enemy. Grant, Sherman, Thomas and Sheridan were early celebrated by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. Since the war this journal has been the organ of an immensely reduced Army and Navy. But it has not failed in a single respect in the intelligence with which it has viewed the progress of all those inventions which relate either to aggressive or defensive war. The country is safer to-day, merely because this ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has scrutinized, criticized, investigated, and judged every proposition, either by quack or genius, which has been brought before the departments having charge of these important matters. But it is our present purpose, in bearing testimony to the merits of a contemporary, to speak specially of its sagacity in respect to the present European war. In all that has occurred since the war broke out the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has fully sustained its reputation as an authority in the art of war, competent to inform as well as to guide judgment. It deserves a wide circulation."

"The present position of the JOURNAL," a correspondent writes, "is unique and commanding. Owing to the President's order to Army and Navy officers it is the sole source—for a nation of 110 millions—of informing discussion as to military and naval operations in the European war."

FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSDEALERS.

Fourth Division.
MONTEREY, monitor, 4(a), 6(b). Comdr. William D. Brotherton. In reserve at Olongapo, P.I.
PAMPANGA, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. James M. Doyle. At Olongapo, P.I.
PISCATAQUA (gunboat). Ensign Hugo W. Koehler. At Olongapo, P.I.

Torpedo Flotilla.
Lieut. Comdr. Paul Foley, Commander.
POMPEY (tender). Lieut. John C. Hilliard. At Manila, P.I.

First Division.
Lieut. Vaughn K. Coman, Commander.
DALE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Vaughn K. Coman. At Manila, P.I.
BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Lieut. Ralph G. Haxton. At Manila, P.I.
BARRY (destroyer). Lieut. Charles S. Keller. At Manila, P.I.
CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. John O. Jennings. At Manila, P.I.
DECATUR (destroyer). Lieut. Wilfred E. Clarke. At Manila, P.I.

First Submarine Division.
Ensign Thomas Baxter, Commander.
MONADNOCK (tender). 6(a), 5(b). Ensign Howard F. Kingman. At Manila, P.I.
MOHICAN (storeship). Btsn. Jerry C. Holmes. At Manila, P.I.
A-2 (submarine). Ensign Thomas Baxter. At Manila, P.I.
A-4 (submarine). Ensign Joseph R. Mann. At Manila, P.I.
A-6 (submarine). At Manila, P.I.
A-7 (submarine). Ensign Ralph F. Wood. At Manila, P.I.
B-2 (submarine). Ensign Thomas Baxter. At Manila, P.I.
B-3 (submarine). Ensign Carroll Q. Wright. At Manila, P.I.

Auxiliaries.
ABAREDA, fuel ship, merchant complement. Edward W. Keen, master. At Shanghai, China.
AJAX, fuel ship, merchant complement. Thorwald Lundberg, master. At Cavite, P.I.
WOMPATUCK (tug). Chief Btsn. James Glass. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

VESSLS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.
AMPHITRITE, monitor, 6(a), 2(b). Chief Btsn. John J. Holden. At New Orleans, La. Address there. The Amphitrite is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Louisiana Naval Militia.

ARETHUSA, fuel ship, merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
BROOKLYN, cruiser—first class, 20(a), 12(b). Comdr. Harley H. Christy. At Boston, Mass. Address there.
BRUTUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. James D. Smith, master. At Pensacola, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CAESAR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Francis N. Le Cain. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
CHESTER, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). Comdr. Harley H. Christy. In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

CHICAGO, cruiser—second class, 14(a), 9(b). Lieut. Comdr. Robert A. Abernathy. At Boston, Mass. Address there. The Chicago is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Massachusetts Naval Militia.
COLORADO, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
CYCLOPS, fuel ship, merchant complement. George Worley, master. Sailed Feb. 20 from Hampton Roads, Va., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DOLPHIN, gunboat, 6(b). Comdr. Ralph Earle. At the navy yard Washington, D.C. Address there.
DOWNES (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Alfred W. Johnson. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
DUBUQUE, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Lieut. Hiram L. Irwin. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
EAGLE, converted yacht. Lieut. Aubrey K. Shoup. Surveying off the coast of Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HANCOCK, transport, 8(b). Comdr. Arthur L. Willard. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
HANNIBAL (surveying ship). Comdr. George N. Hayward. retired. Surveying off the coast of Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
HECTOR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Joseph Newell,

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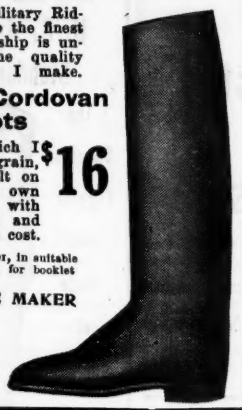
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master. Sailed Feb. 20 from Bremerton, Wash., for Honolulu, H.T. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

JASON, fuel ship. Lieut. Comdr. Charles E. Courtney. At Bristol, England. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

JUPITER, fuel ship. Lieut. Comdr. Clarence S. Kempf. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

JUSTIN, fuel ship, merchant complement. N. S. Hanson, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

LEONIDAS (surveying ship). Lieut. Comdr. Herbert O. Coker. Surveying off the coast of Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MACHIAS, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Lieut. Arthur W. Sears. In reserve at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

MAINE, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Comdr. Louis R. de Steiguer. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

MARIETTA, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Comdr. William P. Scott. In reserve at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

MARBLEHEAD, cruiser—third class, 8(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. William V. Tomb. The Marblehead is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the California Naval Militia. At Sausalito, Cal. Address there.

MARS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Albert B. Randall, master. At Guam. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

MAYFLOWER, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Comdr. Robert L. Berry. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

MONTGOMERY, cruiser—third class, 7(a), 2(b). Chief Gun. Hugh Sinclair. The Montgomery is assigned to duty with the Maryland Naval Militia. At Baltimore, Md. Address there.

RECENT PATENTS.

Messrs. Wilkinson, Giusta and Mackaye, attorneys at law, Washington, D.C., send the following list of patents: Issued week of Dec. 15—Submarine boat, Hans Techel; projectile, Frederick Marten Hale; repeating rifle, John Wesley Montague; magazine small arm, William John Whiting; means for automatically steering torpedoes or the like, Karl Oskar Leon. Week of Dec. 22—Shoulder firearm, Thomas C. Johnson; variable range peep sight for firearms, John William Hill; projectile, Alfred J. Soden; recoil loading rifle, George John. Week of Dec. 29—Firearm, Edward S. Pomeroy; gun carriage, Karl Voller and Friedrich Luhmann; recoil pad for gun stocks, James South Day.

Week of Jan. 5—Buoyancy regulating apparatus for submarine boats, Simon Lake, assignor to Lake Torpedoboot Company; machine gun, August Albert Karl Heinemann; straight-pull lock for military rifles, Hans Stamm; cartridge, John D. Pedersen. Week of Jan. 12—Firearm, Grant Hammond; revolver, Giovanni Mongardi; bayonet band lock for military rifles, Thomas C. Johnson; torpedo, Hugh Williamson Kelly; governor for automobile torpedoes, Frank M. Leavitt; fuel atomizer for self-propelled torpedoes, Charles Radiguer. Patents issued to those in the Army—Hat fastener, No. 1,124,385, Capt. Louis R. Ball, U.S.A. Week of Jan. 19—Automatic firearm, Paul Mauser; drop-down small arm, William Baker; submarine vessel, Carl G. Ullin. Week of Jan. 26—Submarine boat, Henry S. Epes; safety mechanism for firearms, Grant Hammond; subcaliber attachment for guns, Ray P. Safford; automatic shoulder rifle, Laurence V. Benet and Henri A. Mercie; transmitting apparatus for submarine signals, Josef Schiessler; submarine, John M. Cage; automobile torpedo, William Dieter; torpedo pressure gage, Martin J. Werner; torpedo signal holder, Dominic D. McDermott; turbine driven torpedo, Gregory Caldwell Davison.

Week of Feb. 2—Automatic magazine firearm, Frederick A. Diestelkamp; telescope gun sight, Oskar Graubeding. Week of Feb. 9—Safety device for submarine boats, Joseph Edward Conway; shallow draft submarine boat, Fred Brown Whitney; automatic firearm, Benjamin Orman; mechanical time fuse for artillery projectiles, Arthur Jinhans; recoil operated gun, Jhon Theofanidis; gun with pivot mount, Julius Becker; storing device for guns with pivot mount, Oscar Knoch; staging or support for submarine operations, Robert Alwyn Arnold Stephen Peirce; gyroscopically controlled torpedo, Edward F. Chandler. Patents issued to those in the Army and Navy—Sanitary breathing shield, No. 1,127,988, Enoch C. Gunnarson, U.S.N.; demountable rim and securing means therefor, No. 1,127,813, Lieut. Duncan I. Selfridge, U.S.N.; cap protector, No. 1,128,170, Lieut. Your Montefiore Marks, U.S.A.

In a letter to the New York Times C. J. Fitzgerald, noting the fact that the last census credits the United States with possessing 22,000,000 horses, ascribes the difficulty of obtaining cavalry horses to the fact that farmers and breeders do not realize the necessity of securing good mares of the proper type, from which the best results may be expected. Mr. Fitzgerald says: "The fact that a very large proportion of the cavalry and artillery horses bought by foreign governments in the past six months has been mares has created a situation in both the United States and Canada which is disquieting. There is already an alarming shortage of brood mare stock in districts where operations have been at all extensive, and there is talk in Canada of restricting the sale of mares under a certain age. It is claimed by competent authorities that there were more good mares in both the United States and Canada proportionately thirty-five or forty years ago than there are to-day. Haphazard and unintelligent methods and the patronage of the mongrel cross-roads stallion—the greatest curse the horse industry has ever known—has played havoc in every district where special breeds were not produced."

The vastness of the work of maintaining the British army—apart from feeding it—may be gauged from a few figures. In one month there were issued to the troops: 450 miles of telephone wire, 570 telephones, 534,000 sandbags, 10,000 pounds of dubbing for boots, 38,000 bars of soap, 150,000 pairs of socks and 100,000 pairs of boots. In ten days the number of fur waistcoats given out amounted to 118,160, while during the same period 315,075 flannel belts were distributed. The battle before Ypres in November was fought by the largest British army which has ever taken the field on the Continent.

A British soldier, describing his experiences in the trenches with blankets soaking wet and waterlogged cigarettes and damp cigars, concludes: "But in spite of all this we are intensely happy and as well as well can be. We have about 200 wounded in now. They are all in marquees, which are really dreadfully dark and dismal. We have a mess of nine officers, two of them Canadians, and although our mess tent has nothing in the way of chairs or daylight (we have a lamp), yet we are quite a happy little family. There is plenty of food of a simple sort and we are all putting on weight."

TOO KNOWING.

First Canadian Lady: "Well, there's one thing, no man can go to war without the consent of his wife."
Second Canadian Lady: "When does your husband start?"—*Life*.

NANSHAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. William D. Pridoux, master. Sailed Feb. 8 from Acapulco, Mexico, for San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

NEPTUNE, fuel ship. Lieut. Comdr. Charles T. Owens. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., New York city.

NEREUS (fuel ship), merchant complement. Joseph H. Hutchinson, master. Sailed Feb. 17 from Honolulu, H.T., for Nagasaki, Japan. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

NERO, fuel ship, merchant complement. William J. Kelton, master. On the West coast of Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

OLYMPIA, cruiser—second class, 14(a), 4(b). Comdr. Frank B. Upham. At New Orleans, La. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

OREGON, battleship—second line, 12(a), 16(b). Comdr. Joseph M. Reeves. At San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

ORION, fuel ship, merchant complement. Fred E. Horton, master. At Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PADUCAH, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Lieut. Comdr. Henry L. Wyman. Surveying off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PROMETHEUS, repair ship, 4(a). Comdr. Cleland N. Offey. At San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

PROTEUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. At Olongapo, P.I. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SALEM, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). Comdr. Harley H. Christy. In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

SATURN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Isaac B. Smith, master. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SCORPION, converted yacht, 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Edward McCauley, jr. At Constantinople, Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ST. LOUIS, cruiser—third class, 14(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. Victor S. Houston. At the Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

SYLPH, converted yacht. Lieut. Harrison E. Knauss. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TALLAHASSEE, monitor, 6(a), 2(b). Comdr. Robert W. McNeely. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship), 1(b). At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

VICKSBURG, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Chief Bsn. Frederick R. Hazard. At Seattle, Wash. Address there.

VULCAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Isaac F. Shurtieff, master. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

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(b) Represents number of guns on board under 4-inch.

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[We omit the list of receiving and station ships, Fish Commission vessels, torpedo vessels in ordinary, tugs, vessels out of commission, vessels loaned to Naval Militia, and tugs in commission. The only changes since these lists were published last week are the following: Station ship Supply at Manila; send mail for her to naval station at Guam.]

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

We omit this week the list of Marine Corps stations. The only change is that the Marine Corps detachment of the U.S.S. Colorado is under command of 1st Lieut. Frederick A. Gardener, and the Marine Corps detachment on the San Diego has been relieved.]

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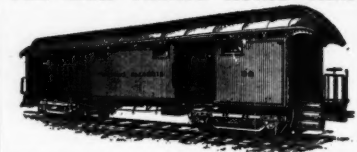
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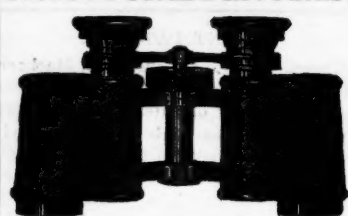


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